



UGANDA PROTECTORATE

Uganda Development Council

**A FIVE-YEAR
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1955-1960**

*The Report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee,
published separately, is a Supplement to this Report*

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FOREWORD

The pattern of development, the recommendations and the policies enunciated in this Report have been accepted in full by the Protectorate Government, subject to endorsement in general by the Legislative Council and to the details of the financial estimates being examined in the normal way by the Estimates Committee.



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ENTEBBE,

UGANDA.

7TH DECEMBER, 1954.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's address to Legislative Council on the 20th of November, 1953, in which Your Excellency foreshadowed the establishment of a Development Council, charged with the co-ordination of future development plans, and to our subsequent appointment under General Notice No. 359 of 1954 as the Members of that Council.

We first met on the 16th of March, 1954, and evolved a definition of what we considered our terms of reference should be. That definition, which Your Excellency was pleased to approve, reads as follows:—

"To be responsible to the Governor in Council for the consideration of major economic policy and of the best means of developing Uganda's economic resources for the benefit of the country as a whole and of its people, and in particular the co-ordination of the Government's development expenditure with that of the statutory corporations and of private enterprise in the Protectorate, with a view to securing the most efficient use of those resources."

We decided very early in our deliberations that it was essential for the proper discharge of our task to estimate the total sums that might be available for the Government's capital development expenditure in the foreseeable future, and to draw up a capital development plan within the limits of that finance. We considered that it would be unrealistic to attempt to forecast possible financial trends further ahead than at the latest 1960, and we therefore embarked on the preparation of a five-year capital development plan covering the period 1955-1960.

The compilation of that Plan, which we now have the honour of presenting to Your Excellency, has involved considerable and detailed work, much of which has been borne by Secretaries in charge of groups of departments and the Heads of departments themselves. We wish to acknowledge their valuable assistance. We are also greatly indebted to the Agricultural Productivity Committee which was appointed on the 22nd of June, 1954, with the following terms of reference:—

"To prepare for the consideration of the Development Council as part of the Five-year Development Plan a programme for raising agrarian productivity and standards of farming in the Protectorate, bearing in mind that the agricultural and livestock industries must primarily be based on peasant production; and to make recommendations as to how the programme should be carried into effect."

The report of that committee is submitted as a supplement to this report. We are very conscious of the burden its compilation has placed upon the members of the committee, and we wish to express our gratitude to them and to the many individuals, both government officials and members of the public, who have assisted them in their task.

We wish to record our appreciation of the invaluable help we have received from our Secretary, Mr. W. L. Bell, M.B.E., both in the scrutiny and presentation of the projects submitted to the Council for inclusion in the Plan, and in the drafting of this report. In view of the very tight time schedule within which he had to work, this has been a heavy task, and we are greatly indebted to him for the accuracy and speed with which it has been accomplished. We also gratefully acknowledge the very capable secretarial assistance of Miss A. Ham.

Finally, we wish to emphasise that in our opinion this plan will need frequent and regular revision during the coming years. It is our intention to make such revision one of our prime tasks during the quinquennium.

The recommendations made in our report are unanimous.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency,

Your most humble, obedient servants,

C. H. THORNLEY, *Chairman.*

C. R. C. DONALD.

T. Y. WATSON.

C. C. SPENCER.

A. N. MAINI.

J. T. SIMPSON.

C. HANDLEY BIRD.

L. BASSUDE.

D. J. K. NABETA.

C. R. WESTLAKE.

W. H. L. GORDON, *Co-opted.*

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ANDREW COHEN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Government House,
Entebbe.

Chapter I—INTRODUCTION

1. Post-war development in Uganda has proceeded at such a pace that events have outstripped plans. The first blue-print for this period was the joint report on post-war development issued in 1944 by the Standing Finance Committee of Legislative Council and the Development and Welfare Committee. Two years later Dr. E. B. Worthington was appointed to draw up a ten-year Development Plan for Uganda (1947-1956), which was approved by the Legislative Council in July, 1947. In his preface Dr. Worthington paid tribute to the work of those who produced the 1944 report, but underlined the difficulty that was later to become so apparent—the effect of the ever-quickenning flow and rising level of income and expenditure in the post-war years, which was to out-date and out-run the planners almost so soon as their plans were initiated.

2. The Worthington Plan itself was out-dated in detail before a year had passed and it was one of the prime tasks of Sir Douglas Harris, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., the Protectorate's first Development Commissioner, to recast and recast the plan as early as 1948. It is of interest to note that Sir Douglas Harris's revised estimate of the cost of development over the decade (the definition of "development" being the amount by which the hypothetical decennium expenditure exceeded ten times the estimated recurrent expenditure of 1946) was £34½ million, this figure including both capital and recurrent costs. Perhaps this figure in itself gives as clear an indication as could be given of the need for a new development plan; for this document is concerned with the proposal to spend £30 million in *five* years on *capital development alone*.

3. The Worthington Plan and the Harris revision of it were of course based on what was sound and justifiable supposition at the time they were written. Circumstances, however, altered so radically that their suppositions were very soon no longer tenable. Revenue soared above the most optimistic estimates, and in particular the world prices obtained for Uganda cotton and coffee so exceeded the guaranteed sums paid to the growers that the cotton and coffee price assistance funds, which were the repositories of that excess, mounted rapidly to sums greater than prudent insurance against possible bad seasons required. It was for this reason that it was decided in 1951 to close the Cotton Price Assistance Fund at £20 million and to pay over the excess, then and in the future, into the specially created African Development Fund. This decision made some £15 million immediately available for African development over and above that envisaged in the Harris Plan, and the resultant surge ahead in development expenditure meant that once again facts had far out-distanced forecasts, and rendered academic the plans of the immediate post-war years.

4. The pace of development which became so marked in the period late 1951-1953, was set not by a comprehensive development plan but by a series of *ad hoc* plans relating to various specific enterprises and services. The "Way to the West," a report accepted by the Legislature in January, 1952, cleared the way for the extension of the railway westwards from Kampala to the area of Lakes George and Edward. The de Bunsen report "African Education in Uganda" and the report of the Technical Advisory Committee on Technical Education in the Protectorate resulted between them in the allocation of £10 million for educational expansion. A series of sessional papers and legislation affecting co-operative development, African housing, mechanised farming, police expansion, community development, district councils and national parks, together with the establishment of the Uganda Electricity Board, the Uganda Development Corporation Ltd., and the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank, were all in themselves development plans for the advancement of the peoples of Uganda. And many more examples could be given.

5. It is considered that the time has now come for all these plans to be integrated against the anticipated financial resources likely to be available during the next five years, and for a comprehensive development plan to be drawn up which will regulate capital expenditure over the next quinquennium. This report contains that Plan. It must not, however, in any way be regarded as rigid or inviolable; it will require frequent and regular review, and it is the intention of the Development Council, which is of course a standing body, to make such review one of its prime tasks over the quinquennium.

Chapter II—THE FINANCIAL BACKGROUND

6. There are four sources of revenue open to the Protectorate Government for financing capital development. They are: —

- (a) Contributions from the revenues of the Protectorate.
- (b) Contributions from the African Development Fund.
- (c) Monies raised by loan.
- (d) Grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote.

It is not easy to forecast what is likely to be available from any of these sources, but the following assessment of the position was adopted as the basis on which the five-year Plan should be evolved.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE REVENUES OF THE PROTECTORATE

7. In the Estimates for 1954/55 a Capital Budget was set up primarily to ensure that recurrent expenditure should not outrun the revenues likely to be available to finance it. In order to assist in the financing of the Capital Budget it was accepted that the annual excess in revenue from export taxes over and above the figure of £4 million should be made available each year for capital development. The figure of £4 million was assessed with the greatest care having regard both to production and price of the cotton and the coffee from which these revenues come. The basis of the assessment rested on the following figures: —

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.

Produce	Quantity	Rate	Unit	Export Tax
Cotton	370,000 bales	27d.	1 lb.	£ 2,812,000
Robusta Coffee	28,000 tons	£250	1 ton	1,204,000
Arabica Coffee	2,500 tons	£330	1 ton	71,250
GRAND TOTAL				£4,087,250

If, of course, it could be demonstrated as a result of future experience that there had been an increase in crop production which was likely to be of a permanent character, or alternatively if it could be shown that world prices were at levels which would justify a revision of the price assessments, then the £4 million figure would be revised accordingly, but at present it appears that no increase in this assessment could be prudently made.

8. It is by no means easy to forecast what the sums available from export taxes in excess of £4 million each year may be. The difficulties are revealed when the revenue received from this source since 1949 is examined:—

<i>Export Tax Revenue.</i>			
<i>Year.</i>			<i>£</i>
1949	...	...	2,967,987
1950	...	...	4,167,189
1951	...	...	8,106,369
1952	...	...	8,269,108
1953	...	...	4,045,000
1954/55	Estimate (revised)	...	7,129,500

The drop in 1953 was very largely the result of a substantial fall in the price of cotton. The anticipated recovery in 1954/55 is mainly due to an increase in cotton production which is expected to realise nearly 400,000 bales (almost a record) due to most favourable weather conditions; the price is remaining satisfactorily steady. The revised estimate therefore includes a slightly increased figure (£4,286,000) as accruing from cotton. As regards coffee the estimated revenue from sales of the old crop in the present financial year has been realised. Crop prospects are good (40–45,000 tons) for the new crop, but the price is very difficult to forecast. Recent sales of F.A.Q. Robusta have realised about £325 per ton f.o.b. Kilindini, and the estimate has been recast on the basis of 35,000 tons of the new crop paying tax this year at prices of £325 for F.A.Q. and £290 for U.G.

9. On an analysis of the opinions of those best qualified to foresee these matters, it has been estimated for the purposes of this Plan that over the quinquennium £5½ million might be expected to be available for capital development from surplus export tax revenue; this takes into account the reasonable probability of increased production, but also the distinct possibility of falls in prices of both cotton and coffee. It assumes that the total revenue from export taxes during this period will average something over £5 million per annum. This cannot in the nature of things be more than an intelligent guess; it is considered that it is a reasonable figure to take, but not one which could at present be safely increased.

10. There are two further sources of funds from recurrent revenue which it has been assumed will be made available for capital development. The first is a flat annual contribution of £500,000, giving a total of £2,500,000 over the quinquennium, and the second is a further annual sum which would provide money for capital purposes and at the same time prevent the recurrent expenditure of the Protectorate from outstripping the resources available to meet it. It has been estimated that by 1960 £1½ million worth of recurrent expenditure on schemes of direct benefit to the African population will be covered by reimbursements to revenue from the African Development Fund, and if action is not taken now to safeguard the position, the time may come—perhaps two or three

years after the quinquennium—when funds are no longer available for this purpose from the A.D.F. and therefore the Revenue or Recurrent Budget, other things being equal, would be in deficit by this amount. It may prove possible to establish the necessary safeguard by transferring annually to the Capital Budget such sums as can be made available from surplus recurrent revenue. It is estimated that in this way about £2½ million might be made available for capital during the quinquennium—£400,000 in each of 1955–56 and 1956–57, increasing to £500,000 in the next two years, and to £700,000 in 1959–60. The Development Council would not however lend its support to the use of this estimate as an argument for increased taxation in the event of a shortfall in revenue. Should there be a persistent or major reduction in revenue, the Council would instead propose to reconsider the total capital provision now envisaged.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

11. The African Development Fund is at present financed from the Cotton Price Assistance Fund by transferring from that Fund, by resolution of the Legislative Council, all sums in excess of £20 million. The African Development Fund is then used to finance projects of direct benefit to the African population, each project being scrutinised by a committee of Legislative Council and finally subjected to the approval of Legislative Council itself. The state of the African Development Fund at present is as follows—

	£
Total sums allocated	16,843,024.
Estimated expenditure to end of June, 1954 ...	3,847,065.
Provision in the 1954/55 Estimates	2,575,968.
Balance in hand, 1st July, 1955	10,419,991.

Of the balance in hand, approximately £3½ million is available for capital development. The remainder must be reserved to meet recurrent expenditure, in particular the heavy recurrent expenses of the expansion of African education, including technical education, for which a total sum of £10 million has been allocated from the African Development Fund to meet both capital and recurrent costs.

12. It is the Government's policy to pay world prices as far as possible to cotton producers (and indeed, to coffee producers). No account has therefore been taken in this Plan of any possible future accretions to the African Development Fund from surplus Cotton Price Assistance Fund monies.

13. There is however a further source of funds for the A.D.F. The Coffee Industry Ordinance provides that as much of the Coffee Price Assistance Fund, which now stands at approximately £15,335,000, as is not by resolution of Legislative Council paid into the Coffee Industry Fund shall be transferred to the African Development Fund. The matter has

not yet been submitted to Legislative Council, but it is considered that of the balance likely to go into the African Development Fund £4 million can be made available for capital expenditure.

14. This Plan therefore assumes that the total sum available for capital development from the African Development Fund during the five year period will be £7½ million.

MONIES RAISED BY LOAN

15. The summary in paragraphs 21-23 of the sums likely to be available for capital development over the quinquennium compared with the cost of desirable development over the same period indicates that without borrowing there may be a shortfall of approximately £9½ million. Now apart from loans raised for financing the Owen Falls project, which are of course self-financing and outside the scope of this Plan, the Protectorate's public debt consists only of the 1955/56 loan of £850,000 raised at 3½%. It is however necessary to consider the effect of the loans raised and likely to be raised on behalf of the Uganda Electricity Board on any application that Uganda might wish to make to approach the London market on its own account.

16. Under the terms of the Specific Loan (No. 3) Ordinance, as amended, the Protectorate Government is empowered to raise loans for re-lending to the Uganda Electricity Board to a maximum of £26 million. This is the figure required to complete the Owen Falls project and put it into full capacity operation. At the present time some £9 million have been raised. The Secretary of State, in authorising the raising of the loan ceiling from its previous figure of £20 million to the present £26 million, made it very clear that his permission for the Government to approach the London market for these amounts in no way implied a guarantee that the loans would in fact be forthcoming. He emphasised the very heavy calls on the London market and its inability to meet all the demands made upon it.

17. This however may not be the end of the story. It is estimated that the total output of the Owen Falls turbines may be fully committed within the quinquennium, and that by 1962 a second dam must be completed. That dam would take six years to build, and might cost £13 million. The calculations which have produced this appreciation are outside the scope of this Plan; they do however suggest that the Government may be compelled during the quinquennium to make another approach to the Secretary of State for authority to raise yet further loans on behalf of the Uganda Electricity Board.

18. It appears clear therefore that it would be unwise to assume that the Government could raise external loans during the quinquennium for its own development plans. The alternative is internal borrowing, and the most suitable sources are the Price Assistance Funds. These total

£20 million (cotton) plus the amount at which it is decided to establish the Coffee Industry Fund. It is reasonable to assume that at the very least £5 million could be borrowed from these sources, and that repayment in full would not be necessary for several years. Nevertheless, it would only be possible to raise such a loan on the understanding that, should this Plan be approved, and should the monies borrowed from the Price Assistance Funds be meantime required for price assistance, then access to the London market would be authorised. The Secretary of State has given this assurance.

GRANTS FROM THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE VOTE

19. Application has been made for assistance to the value of £2½ million from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, for the following projects:—

(a) Main Roads	...	£1 million (£200,000 p.a.)
(b) African Housing	...	£1 million (£200,000 p.a.)
(c) Urban Water Supplies	...	£¼ million (£50,000 p.a.)
(d) Rural Water Supplies	...	£¼ million (£50,000 p.a.)

TOTAL ... £2½ million

(Rural water supplies are dealt with in the Report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee).

20. It is not yet known whether this assistance will be forthcoming. For the purpose of this Plan it has been assumed that it will.

21. The finance likely to be available from the sources described for capital development over the period 1955-60 may therefore be summarised as follows:—

(a) From revenue:	£
(i) Export taxes in excess of £4 million p.a.	5,500,000
(ii) Fixed annual contributions	2,500,000
(iii) Further annual contributions	2,500,000
(b) From the African Development Fund	7,500,000
(c) From internal loans	5,000,000
(d) From the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	2,500,000
	£25,500,000

22. It has been assumed throughout the preparation of this Plan that capital development expenditure over the quinquennium should not total less than £30 million. Any lower figure would be unrealistic in that it would be inadequate to meet the needs of the Protectorate, and would indeed fail to maintain the rate of capital development even at the level

first reached in 1951. The following figures, extracted from the accounts and estimates by the Government's Development Consultant, Sir Douglas Harris, reveal that level most clearly: —

<i>Capital Expenditure.</i>		
1951	...	£5,141,194
1952	...	£6,911,694
1953	...	£5,797,959
1954-55	...	£6,827,413

i.e., an average of £6,169,565 per annum, or £30,847,825 over the quinquennium. In no sense therefore can a programme costed at £30 million be considered as cut to an extravagant or an unrealistic pattern. Indeed it is possible that events may prove it to be too restrictive.

23. There is therefore a shortfall between the desired expenditure and the estimated revenue of £4½ million. Unless the financial out-turn is more favourable than the assumption made in this chapter, the sum above will have to be found by borrowing, again probably from the Price Assistance Funds, on the insurance conditions regarding access to the London market described in paragraph 18.

THE RECURRENT IMPLICATIONS

24. It is estimated that by 1960 the recurrent costs of those schemes which are *already* being financed from the African Development Fund (that is to say, exclusive of those new schemes included in this Plan which it will be recommended *should* be financed from the new accretion to the African Development Fund) will be at the rate of approximately £1½ million per annum. The major part of this sum is in respect of African education, including technical education. Up till 1960 the greater part of these recurrent costs will themselves be met from the African Development Fund, but after that date it must be presumed that they will become a charge on the normal revenues of the Protectorate. This then will entail the addition of approximately £800,000 to the revenue expenditure budget. (£1,500,000 less £700,000 set aside as described in paragraph 10).

25. The annual residual recurrent costs of the projects contained in this Plan other than those described in the preceding paragraph total approximately £1,440,000. Fuller details are given in succeeding chapters. By 1960 therefore it can be assumed that this additional amount will have been added to the annual recurrent bill of the Protectorate. This issue is dealt with more fully in Chapter XII.

26. The Development Council, having considered most carefully the implications of these figures, has come to the conclusion that it is financially practicable and politically and economically necessary to plan for a programme of capital development costing £30 million over the period 1955-1960, and has framed this Plan accordingly.

Chapter III—THE BALANCE AND PHASING OF THE PLAN

27. The proposals prepared by the Secretaries and submitted to the Development Council in the first outline Plan of the 7th of July, 1954 totalled almost £38 million. After preliminary examination of these plans it was decided that before cuts could be attempted each proposal must be resubmitted in detail, in order that the necessary reductions to a total of £30 million should be made in the light of the fullest possible information available.

28. This was done. The Secretaries' proposals were where necessary recast; each one was subjected to scrutiny by the Financial Secretary's staff; basic costing formulae were produced by the Director of Public Works; and on the 8th and 9th of November the Development Council met to consider the revised draft Plan, which set out in detail proposals totalling approximately £34½ million plus the capital requirements of the Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources, which Council was advised might total £2 million. (This figure could not at that time be finalised, because the report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee had not then been submitted). Council was therefore immediately faced with the task of reducing the totals before them to approximately £28 million. There were moreover other complications. The adoption in October of the new salary scales for established staff was followed by the announcement in November of increased wage rates for unestablished, unskilled labour. This immediately threw out all the works estimates, which had been calculated prior to these salaries and wage-rates revisions. Council's task was therefore rendered yet more difficult by the necessity to allow for these increases in effecting the necessary reductions.

29. It was however agreed to ignore the effect of the revision of salaries on the grounds that by far the major part of the extra cost would be borne by the revenue budget and would not therefore affect works items. So far as wage rates were concerned it was agreed to increase the cost of each works item (less main roads) by 1/15th, and of main roads items by 1/25th. These fractions were based on the advice of the Director of Public Works that labour wages might account for approximately 1/3rd of the cost of a works item, and for 1/5th of the cost of a main roads item. It has been emphasised that as far as possible the increase in wages must be balanced by a rise in output, but it has been considered prudent, for the purpose of this Plan, to provide for an overall increase in labour costs during the quinquennium of 20%.

30. The need for an unallocated reserve was then considered. On the assumption—and the Government's acceptance of this assumption

is a vital part of these proposals—that the Development Council will regularly and frequently review and as necessary revise the Plan during the whole period of its currency, it was agreed that a reserve was not necessary. Acceptance of this assumption entails in turn acceptance of the following propositions:—

(a) that the inclusion in this Plan of any project is in no way an assurance that that project will in fact be executed;

(b) that the allocation under this Plan of sums of money to departments in no way constitutes a right by any department to the sums so allocated, nor equally a right by any Secretary to the total sums allocated in this Plan to those departments for which he is responsible;

(c) that the Development Council is at full liberty to recommend the reallocation of funds within the Plan as and when it may consider it necessary to do so; and

(d) that the final authority for expenditure must remain, as now, the Legislature advised by the Estimates Committee; and that nothing in this Plan derogates from the authority of the Estimates Committee to scrutinise each and every project in detail in connection with the annual Estimates.

THE BALANCE OF THE PLAN

31. The balance of the Plan as now presented is very approximately as follows:—

Internal Security, Law and Order ...	12% (Appx. A)
Communications ...	20% (Appx. B)
Rural Local Government ...	4% (Appx. C)
Urban Services (including minor townships, Kibuga, African housing and water supplies) ...	23% (Appx. D)
Social Services ...	15% (Appx. E)
General Administration ...	13% (Appx. F)
Agriculture and Natural Resources ...	7% (Appes. G & H)
Government Offices, Houses, etc. ...	6% (Appx. I)

This balance reflects the importance attached by the Council to improved standards of agriculture, better communications, advancement of social services and the assurance of well-ordered conditions in which the primary producer may peacefully and progressively increase his output and consequent well-being—these in the Council's view are the most vital needs of Uganda today; and recognition of these needs has led to the allocation of the majority of the total capital available towards their assuagement.

32. It was not sufficient merely to strike this balance. It was also necessary to ensure that the finance available was fairly distributed not only as between departments and services, but also between District and District,

Province and Kingdom. This of course does not imply *equal* distribution; Karamoja's needs, for example, cannot be equated with those of Busoga. But in its allocation the Development Council has had very much in mind the need to ensure that no area is neglected to another's advantage, nor that urban centres are developed to the detriment of the countryside. The latter question has proved one of some difficulty. The size and number of urban centres and quasi-urban centres is increasing; their demands for urban facilities, in some cases as yet non-existent—water, sewerage, roads, drains—are becoming more vociferous. Yet the devotion of large funds to these services will indirectly react to the detriment of the rural productivity so essential to the Protectorate, by diverting to the urban areas funds which might otherwise have been used to improve agricultural methods or rural water supplies.

It is for this reason that only limited finance has in general been allocated to urban services, although specific exceptions have been made in areas where the provision of such services is likely to attract commercial activities which are in themselves productive.

THE PHASING OF THE PLAN

33. The first consideration in approaching the problem of phasing was to decide upon the total works capacity likely to be available to and usable by the Director of Public Works over the period. The wording is deliberate; there is a limit to the annual works for which the Director of Public Works can accept responsibility, and equally there is a limit to the total works capacity available to him both departmentally and contractually, in any year. The sums spent on P.W.E. over the last few years have been:—

Year.	£	
1951	2,177,270	Actual.
1952	3,121,258	
1953	4,402,553	
1954 (half year)	2,258,899	Estimates.
1954-55	3,750,186	

or an average of £3,593,813 per annum. The Director of Public Works himself advised Council that he considered a works programme of £3,500,000 per annum to be the maximum which he could efficiently control. In the light of his advice and the figures quoted it was decided so to phase the plan that P.W.E. expenditure totalled no more than £17½ million, approximately equally phased. It followed that the £30 million available would have to be allocated as follows:—

P.W.E.	£17½ million.
Non-P.W.E.	£12½ million.
TOTAL	£30 million.

34. The detailed phasing of the plan was not concluded without difficulty, in the face of the understandable wish of all Secretaries and Heads of Departments to have their capital works executed early rather than late. It was, however, clearly necessary to maintain as even a rate of expenditure as possible over the quinquennium, for reasons both of availability of finance and of works capacity, and inevitably certain projects, admirable and of high priority though they be, have had to be retarded until the closing years of the quinquennium. The figures finally reached are as follows:—

A. TOTALS—

			£
P.W.E. ...	...	...	17,290,727
Non-P.W.E. ...	...	...	13,102,107
			30,392,834
Less: Reimbursements (see paras. 98 and 115) ...			116,250
		TOTAL ...	30,276,584

B. PHASING—P.W.E.—

Year.			£
1955-56 ...	...	...	4,075,615
1956-57 ...	...	...	3,583,903
1957-58 ...	...	...	3,289,441
1958-59 ...	...	...	3,247,191
1959-60 ...	...	...	3,094,577

35. It would appear at first sight that in 1955-56 the phasing under P.W.E. has in fact resulted in an excess over the Director of Public Works' ceiling of £3½ million per annum. On paper this is so; but the excess is mainly related to those works appearing under P.W.E. which it is hoped will be carried out by the Prisons Department on their behalf; and to the substantial sums required to back indents for stores for urban water supplies, sewerage schemes, and other similar projects. Although the cost of these stores is charged to the works vote it does not in fact represent expenditure on actual works, and is not therefore directly related to annual works capacity.

Chapter IV—INTERNAL SECURITY, LAW AND ORDER

36. The proposals included under this head total £3,598,716, divided as follows:—

	Public Works Extraordinary	Non Public Works Extraordinary
	£	£
Defence	70,986	1,000,000
Police	2,000,000	—
Prisons	463,350	16,200
Judiciary	48,000	—
TOTALS	£ 2,582,336	1,016,200

37. The recurrent commitments of the programme are considerable:—

	Total over the quinquennium	Annual residual recurrent after 1960
	£	£
Defence	1,515	706
Police	654,618	184,355
Prisons	251,510	106,117
Judiciary	3,662	1,560
TOTALS	911,305	292,738

38. Full details of the individual projects which make up these totals are set out in Appendix A. The background against which they have been framed is set out in the following paragraphs.

DEFENCE

39. Agreement was reached in 1950 between the East African Governments and the War Office regarding the allocation of financial responsibility for Defence Works Services, both capital and maintenance. The basis of the agreement was as follows:—

(a) Her Majesty's Government accepted responsibility for the cost of any capital works required for formations or units whose annual cost was accepted as an Imperial liability;

(b) the East African Governments accepted responsibility for the cost of all capital and maintenance works services for internal security formations and units;

(c) the cost of works services (capital and maintenance) for all other units or establishments of the East African Forces were to be met out of a pool to which Her Majesty's Government and the Colonial Governments concerned would contribute.

40. In consequence of this agreement Uganda has since been contributing £75,000 per annum for works services, plus the cost of maintaining and improving the Jinja barracks and the Kampala (Kololo) Camp. Now a ten-year programme has been drawn up to replace temporary accommodation for the forces throughout East Africa by permanent barracks. The total cost is estimated at approximately £11 million. On the assumption that the Uganda Government's share of this capital programme will be in the same proportion to the total as its present contributions, the Government will have to provide £2 million over the ten years. £200,000 per annum has consequently been inserted in the plan for this purpose. In addition, provision of some £70,000 has been included to cover the cost of modernising the Jinja Barracks, where living accommodation is generally adequate but amenities and training facilities are not; and to provide much-needed renovations, etc., at the Kololo Camp.

POLICE

41. The extensive programme of police expansion may be suitably considered under four heads:—

(a) the replacement of sub-standard accommodation and the construction of additional accommodation to complete the housing of the present establishment;

(b) the implementation of the programme for new rural police stations in Buganda and the Eastern Province approved in principle after the 1949 disturbances;

(c) the implementation of the Government Sessional Paper on the expansion of the Uganda police force laid on the table of Legislative Council on 15th June, 1954, together with the Greenwood Report on the expansion of the force;

(d) the further expansion of the police force from 1958-1960, a period not covered by the Sessional Paper.

42. The proposals originally submitted under these sub-heads totalled over £2,447,000—a figure which moreover took no account either of revised salaries or increased wage rates. The Council, while in no way wishing to hinder or limit the proposed expansion of the force, has nevertheless proposed the reduction of this figure to £2,000,000, inclusive of wage rates revision, in the belief that substantial economies can be affected by building to a more simplified pattern, by making increased use of uniport huts, and by spreading the less essential segments of the building programme over a longer period than five years. At the same time the Council is very conscious of the necessity to provide adequate accommodation for every member of the present force, and every additional member it is proposed to recruit during the quinquennium, and has indicated that should the Commissioner find it impossible to do this with the reduced funds now hypothecated, then he is at liberty to approach Council with a view to obtaining its support for the allocation of the additional necessary capital.

43. The recurrent implications of this programme of expansion may be summarised as follows: —

1955-56

A. Recurrent (personal emoluments and other charges): —

	£
(a) Greenwood report expansion ...	61,883
(b) New rural police stations ...	8,300

B. Recurrent (special expenditure): —

(a) Greenwood report expansion ...	2,640
(b) New rural police stations ...	3,171
	<u>£75,994</u>

1956-57

A.

(a) 1955-56 level ...	70,183
(b) Greenwood report expansion ...	18,132
(c) New rural police stations ...	8,300
(d) Maintenance of 1955-56 buildings ...	5,000

B.

(a) New rural police stations ...	3,171
	<u>£104,786</u>

1957-58

A.

(a) 1956-57 level ...	101,615
(b) New rural police stations ...	8,300
(c) Maintenance of 1956-57 buildings ...	4,000
(d) Further expansion ...	14,280

B.

(a) New rural police stations ...	3,171
	<u>£131,366</u>

1958-59

A.

(a) 1957-58 level ...	128,195
(b) New rural police stations ...	8,300
(c) Maintenance of 1957-58 buildings ...	4,000
(d) Further expansion ...	14,280

B.

(a) New rural police stations ...	3,171
	<u>£157,946</u>

1959-60

A.

(a) 1958-59 level ...	154,775
(b) New rural police stations ...	8,300
(c) Maintenance of 1958-59 buildings ...	4,000
(d) Further expansion ...	14,280

B.

(a) New rural police stations ...	3,171
	<u>£184,526</u>

RESIDUAL ANNUAL RECURRENT

(a) 1959-60 level ...	181,355
(b) Maintenance of 1959-60 buildings ...	3,000
	<u>£184,355</u>

(The personal emoluments factor of these recurrent estimates has been increased by 20% on the original costing to represent the revision of salaries).

PRISONS

44. The urgent necessity to increase prison accommodation in the Protectorate was acknowledged in 1954, when supplementary provision was made available to start work on two new prisons—one at Fort Portal, the other at Jinja. Provision is made in this Plan for the completion of these prisons, but they in themselves will still not suffice to deal with future estimated prison intakes and the present overcrowding—a condition which is both a danger to public health and a contributing factor to the unduly high number of escapes. In addition to completing projects now in hand the Plan therefore envisages the construction of one further permanent prison, two more prison farms on the Kitalya model (a productive and at the same time economic form of prison), and two mobile camps which can be readily transported and set up as and when prison labour is required for specific works. There is also provision for the reconstruction in permanent materials of the Mubende Reform School, where excellent work is being done in deplorable buildings.

45. The estimate of the additional prison accommodation required has been based on a review of prison statistics over the last fifteen years, which indicates that an increase of some 240 prisoners a year should be expected—i.e., a total increase of 1,200 over the quinquennium. The need to reduce the present overcrowding also presupposes further additional accommodation over and above the average annual increase.

46. The Plan as now presented provides accommodation for an additional 1,010 prisoners, and postulates an adequate prison, simply but realistically designed, at or near each District Headquarters; it also ensures that at all prisons and prison institutions the warder staff is adequately housed.

47. The recurrent costs of thus expanding the prisons service are not light. They may be estimated as follows:—

1956-57			
Maintenance of 1955-56 buildings	...	£	2,167
Additional staff	...		25,304
Additional prisoners	...		6,300
TOTAL	...		33,771
1957-58			
1956-57 level	...		33,771
Additional staff	...		8,900
Additional prisoners	...		6,300
Maintenance of 1956-57 buildings	...		3,141
TOTAL	...		52,112

1958-59		£
1957-58 level	...	52,112
Additional staff	...	13,828
Additional prisoners	...	6,300
Maintenance of 1957-58 buildings	...	3,609
	TOTAL	75,849
1959-60		
1958-59 level	...	75,849
Additional staff	...	3,600
Additional prisoners	...	6,300
Maintenance of 1958-59 buildings	...	4,029
	TOTAL	89,778
RESIDUAL ANNUAL RECURRENT		
1959-60 level	...	89,778
Additional staff	...	5,500
Maintenance of 1959-60 buildings	...	4,539
Additional prisoners	...	6,300
	TOTAL	106,117

(The personal emoluments factor of these recurrent estimates has been increased by 20% on the original costings to represent the revision of salaries).

JUDICIARY

48. There are very few court-houses in the Protectorate, the local District Council-halls being commonly used by the judiciary through the courtesy of the District Council concerned. The position which has now been reached—or which will be reached during the quinquennium—at Gulu, Tororo, Lira, Arua, Fort Portal and Mubende is that the ever-mounting volume of court work, and the consequent increase in the numbers of resident magistrates, make it quite impracticable to continue with the present system. Provision has therefore been included for the building of six simple court-houses during the quinquennium, and for the enlarging and improving of the existing buildings at Soroti and Mbale. The recurrent costs are negligible.

49. The sums which the Development Council proposes should be allocated to Internal Security, Law and Order are of a very high order for services which are in themselves not directly productive. They reflect the considered view of the Council that the first essential towards increased prosperity, productivity and the material well-being of the peoples of the Protectorate is the preservation of conditions of peace and good order, in which the country can continue to advance free from the fear of lawlessness and internal strife.

Chapter V—COMMUNICATIONS

50. The proposals included under this head total £6,023,800, divided as follows:—

	Public Works Extraordinary	Non Public Works Extraordinary
Major Roads	5,200,000	—
Minor Roads	—	800,000
Civil Aviation	12,800	11,000
TOTALS	5,212,800	811,000

51. The estimated recurrent costs are as follows:—

	Total over the quinquennium	Annual residual recurrent after 1960
Major Roads	£ 572,000	£ 286,000
Minor Roads	—	—
Civil Aviation	493	238
TOTALS £	572,493	286,238

(Full details of each project are set out in Appendix B).

MAJOR ROADS

52. The considerable sums postulated for the development of the major roads of the Protectorate are a clear indication of the importance which the Council attaches to the problem of internal communications. It has been the aim in preparing this Plan to place the emphasis on the development and improvement of the productive rural areas of Uganda; but such development cannot of itself contribute substantially towards the economic prosperity of the country unless adequate communications are available for the rapid and economical movement of goods and produce.

53. The Council considered it would be unrealistic to attempt to lay down a detailed programme of major road construction and reconstruction over the quinquennium. It was preferable to evolve a short list of high priority projects, of which the Director of Public Works could at once start a detailed survey and costing, in order to arrive at closely estimated figures in time for consideration in connection with the 1955-56 Estimates. Continuation of this policy would eventually give the Director of Public

Works a year to eighteen months in which to complete detailed survey and costing of any project to which a high priority is given, before the work of construction or reconstruction is due to start.

54. The Council decided upon its first priorities by considering in turn the present needs of each Province, and Buganda. The information available to it, and the manner in which those priorities were assessed, are described in the following paragraphs.

NORTHERN PROVINCE

55. There is clearly a need to develop communications in the north, but the Council is of the opinion that it might be preferable to meet this need by extending the railway rather than by expending large sums on main roads. A final decision must depend mainly on the results of an economic rail traffic survey of those areas that might be served by an extension of the railway northwards from Soroti, and a recommendation has accordingly already been made to the Government that such a survey should at once be put in hand, together with an engineering survey, if the East African Railways and Harbours authorities are agreeable. There is no provision in this Plan for the cost of either the rail or economic survey. This is on the assumption that the cost of the rail survey will eventually be charged to the construction costs of the rail extension, while the cost of the economic survey should not exceed £1,000.

BUGANDA

56. Road traffic surveys carried out early in 1954 show that the volume of traffic is heavier on the Kampala/Gayaza/Bugerere road than on any other stretches of main road in the Kingdom. It is accordingly recommended that the first part of this road—that is to say Kampala to Gayaza—should have the highest priority in Buganda for survey and reconstruction, and that in due course consideration should be given to further works carrying the road onwards from Gayaza across the Sezibwa River to Kayunga in Bugerere, an area of rapidly increasing agricultural importance. The Council moreover does not exclude the future possibility of the construction of a road bridge or a mechanised ferry service over the Nile from somewhere opposite Mbulamuti or Luzinga, which would provide this important area with an easily accessible railhead.

EASTERN PROVINCE AND SOUTH KARAMOJA

57. For reasons of security and good administration high priority is recommended for the completion of the Elgon high level road Kyesoweri-Bukwa, and the initiation of the roads Nabiswa-Namalu and Namalu-Karita. The former would also provide a cheap eastern outlet for economic crops via Kitale. The latter would relate closer administration and prevention of tribal affrays to the Government's plans for the rehabilitation of Karamoja.

WESTERN PROVINCE

58. The western extension of the railway must inevitably be the focus of the main road system for the west and the Council has therefore drawn up its recommendations on the basis of area access to railhead.

ACCESS FROM THE NORTH-WEST

59. Although it was necessary during the past years to give close attention to the improvement of the Fort Portal-Kazinga road, in order to provide first class access to Kilembe mine and the Kasese area for heavy mine and railway construction lorries and machinery, prior to the completion of the railway, it is now equally necessary to ensure ready access from the north-western areas to railhead. The obvious approach is from Fort Portal to Kamwenge station, perhaps linked also with access from Lake Albert by a road connecting Ndaiga Bay with Fort Portal at some future date. High priority is therefore recommended for the reconstruction by the Protectorate Government of the Fort Portal-Kamwenge road to first class murrum standard. So far as the larger issue of possible future access from Ndaiga Bay is concerned, the Council intends at a later date to examine the possibilities of a road or even a rail link from Ndaiga to the western extension of the railway.

ACCESS FROM THE WEST

60. The Belgian authorities have greatly improved their road to Kasindi on the border, and it is clearly essential that the Uganda Government should provide similar facilities from Kasindi to the terminus of the western extension of the railway, wherever that may be. A sub-committee of the Council is examining this question of the western terminus; when a decision has been reached then an immediate survey from that terminus to Kasindi is strongly recommended.

ACCESS FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

61. The Belgian authorities have already voted funds for their half of a road from Rutchuru to Kazinga, on the understanding however that the project will not go through unless the Uganda Government similarly makes provision for their half of the road. At present the initial survey of the Uganda section is in hand, and the Council recommends that survey and, if found practicable, construction should have high priority.

ACCESS FROM THE SOUTH

62. The bulk of the traffic between the Congo, Ruanda-Urundi and Uganda now passes through Merama Hill and Mbarara. Kigezi traffic also comes through Mbarara. The "Way to the West" recommended that this traffic be diverted to the railway by constructing a new road Mbarara-Makole (Nkongwe station). This road would also tap the cattle country of Nyabashozi Saza of Ankole.

It was not then visualised that the Kampala-Masaka stretch would be bitumenised so early.

63. The position has now changed somewhat. Some of the Kigezi traffic will be diverted far earlier if the Rutchuru-Katunguru road is made; the Kampala-Masaka road has been bitumenised and traffic from the south and west reaching Mbarara will be tempted to continue by road. The Merama Hill traffic is therefore a main consideration, and if it can be brought to the railway without building the Makole road, a considerable saving will have been effected.

64. Presupposing therefore that if traffic is to be tempted onto the railway at the most westerly point possible it must not be given any inducement to proceed further east than Mbarara, the possible routes are:— (i) Merama Hill-Nsongezi-Gayaza-Mbarara-Ibanda-Kamwenge. (This postulates the reconstruction to at least first-class murrum standard of the road Mbarara-Ibanda-Kamwenge; and as desirable the construction of an Nsongezi-Gayaza by-pass via Kikagati to Birere). (ii) Merama Hill-Iwasamaire-Bushenyi-Katunguru. (As this has been accepted as an international route, much of it must sooner or later be reconstructed or improved). (iii) Mbarara-Lyantonde-Nkongé. (It was felt that if (iii) was done the stretch Mbarara-Lyantonde would have to be bitumenised and that there would then be a strong incentive to road traffic to go right through to Kampala before connecting with the railway. This would be detrimental to the western extension, and would lead to strong pressure for early bitumenisation of the stretch Lyantonde-Masaka).

65. There is much to be said for routes (i) and (ii), which differ but little in mileage from Merama Hill to the railway (taking Kasese or perhaps Katunguru as railhead via Bushenyi). But Kasese station is nearly 40 miles by rail from Kamwenge station, and Katunguru terminus perhaps an additional 30. These extra distances have a significant effect on railing costs, and therefore project (i) becomes the more attractive. The Development Council accordingly recommends that high priority be given to the Mbarara-Ibanda-Kamwenge road, with attention also to the possibilities of an Nsongezi-Birere by-pass to the south and another by-pass circumventing Mbarara. Council is satisfied that the changed circumstances justify the abandonment of the Makole road project.

CONCLUSION

66. The Development Council, appreciating the impracticability of attempting to lay down now a detailed programme of road works for the next five years, has confined itself to recommending the top priorities *for survey and costing* prior to reconstruction. These costings will assist Council to draw up, at least annually, proposals for a construction programme within the limits of the finance available, and regular and frequent attention will be given to road-planning during the coming years, with a view to providing the Director of Public Works with a dual and properly co-ordinated programme of survey and construction.

MINOR ROADS

67. The minor road system of the Protectorate has been built up by the Buganda Government and the District Councils, with grants from the Central Government so far as maintenance is concerned, but finding the capital cost from their own resources. This system has worked well over the years, and the minor road network of Uganda is as good as any in East Africa. But the demands upon the revenues available to the District Councils are ever-increasing, and it is becoming difficult for them in these days of rising labour costs to devote more than a fraction of their revenues to capital expenditure on roads. Nevertheless it is in the opinion of the Development Council vital that the road system of the Protectorate be developed as a whole. For money spent on main roads will inevitably yield but disappointing returns if the network of minor feeder roads is neglected.

68. Accordingly District and Provincial Teams and the Buganda Government were invited to draw up their own minor road development programmes over the quinquennium, in the hope that it would be found possible to finance part of them from Central Government funds. These programmes were duly prepared, and totalled overall £1½ million—a comprehensive figure which includes those projects to which the Teams themselves allotted only a low priority. This Plan includes proposals to make available sums amounting to £160,000 per annum as grants-in-aid to the Buganda Government and the District Councils, to assist them materially in the development of their roads. The method by which individual grants are assessed and paid out will require study. It must of course be related to the works capacity of the District concerned, and to the sums which it is itself prepared to devote to road works. It may also be prudent to set aside a portion of the total to assist District Councils and the Buganda Government to mechanise their roads organisations—a course which the increasing cost of unskilled labour must soon render inevitable. These and other connected matters will require constant and careful attention.

69. The Development Council considers that the improvement of communications within Uganda has to some extent been handicapped in the past by the absence of a co-ordinated programme of road construction and reconstruction, to the detriment of accurate costing and proper control. It considers that no major road project should be undertaken before detailed survey and costing have been effected, and contends that the aim should be to give the Director of Public Works at least a year's notice of any project, to enable these preliminaries to be properly concluded. It is the Council's intention to frame its future proposals with these objects in view, and it strongly recommends that Provincial Teams fill a similar role in the development of the Protectorate's minor roads.

CIVIL AVIATION

70. Provision is confined to the cost of necessary and urgent improvements and extensions to Entebbe airport. The ever-increasing

volume of air-traffic through the airport, and the anticipated arrival of the new Britannia aircraft during the quinquennium, with their considerably increased passenger-loads, make the further development of the airport essential. It is unnecessary to stress the importance of an efficient and well-appointed airport to the economic development of the country, both directly and indirectly. This has of course been recognised by the expenditure of large sums on the airport during the last five years.

Chapter VI—RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

71. The proposals included under this head total £1,200,000, divided as follows:—

	Public Works Extraordinary	Non Public Works Extraordinary
	£	£
African Local Government Loans Fund (General Capital requirements)	—	600,000
African Local Government Loans Fund (Shops and Stores)	—	400,000
District Councils, Transfer of Services	—	200,000
TOTALS	£ —	1,200,000

72. Apart from the cost of operating the Loans Funds, which will be negligible, there are no recurrent expenses. Full details are set out in Appendix C.

A.L.G. (GENERAL CAPITAL) LOANS FUND

73. At present all District Council and Buganda Government capital expenditure is met from recurrent revenue, supplemented by annual grants made to it by the Lint Marketing Board and based on the quantity of lint cotton produced in their areas. This diversion of recurrent revenue is unsatisfactory for a number of reasons, chief of which is the burden it places upon the present generation in meeting the whole cost of long-term capital assets, and the tendency to devote too high a percentage of annual income to capital. This recommendation for the establishment of a Loans Fund comes opportunely with the introduction of the new District Councils Bill, and should be widely welcomed throughout the Protectorate. The Development Council moreover recognises that the provision now recommended may prove insufficient, and intends to keep this item, with certain others, under constant review.

74. The terms on which loans are made will need careful attention.

A.L.G. (SHOPS AND STORES) LOANS FUND

75. This item is included in anticipation of the report of the Africans-in-Trade Committee, which it is understood will recommend that loan funds be made available to enable the Buganda Government and the District Councils to build shops, stores, godowns, etc., in the townships and trading centres in their areas, for leasing to local traders. The Develop-

ment Council intends to give careful scrutiny to the Committee's report as soon as it is made public, and will then reconsider the provision now recommended.

DISTRICT COUNCILS, TRANSFER OF SERVICES

76. The adoption of the District Councils Bill will involve the District Councils in capital expenditure on the works and services necessary to accommodate their increased staff, and to enable them fully to assume their new responsibilities. The District Councils will carry out such capital works as are needed, but the Central Government will finance them.

77. The transfer of services in Buganda will, it is hoped, follow a similar pattern. Certain funds have already been made available for the purpose; the carry-over should be met from this head.

Chapter VII—URBAN SERVICES

(Including Minor Townships, Kibuga, African Housing and Water Supplies).

78. The proposals included under this head total £6,919,600, divided as follows:—

	Public Works Extraordinary	Non Public Works Extraordinary ¹
	£	£
African Housing	—	2,000,000
Grant to Jinja Township	544,000	20,000
Grant to Kampala Municipality	—	500,000
Fire services	85,000	—
Minor Townships	746,000	—
Municipal Loans Fund	—	700,000
Town Planning	—	50,000
Water	1,066,000	—
Sewerage	533,000	—
Kibuga Services	640,000	—
U.E.B. Transmission Line	—	35,600
TOTALS £	3,614,000	3,305,600

¹ The recurrent costs of certain of these projects are estimated as follows:—

	Total over the quinquennium	Annual residual recurrent after 1960
	£	£
Jinja Township	85,250	39,080
Fire Services	95,300	27,250
Minor Townships	105,000	52,220
Water	293,150	90,610
Sewerage	2,680	1,340
Kibuga Services	64,400	44,800
TOTALS .. £	645,780	255,300

(Full details are set out in Appendix D).

Of the remaining items, all but African housing leave no recurrent commitment which is a charge upon the Government. The capital sums for African housing contain a recurrent element. The heavy recurrent costs of capital expenditure on water supplies, and certain other township expenditure, will be to some extent offset by rates and fees.

AFRICAN HOUSING

79. In the Sessional Paper entitled "Statement of Policy on African Urban Housing" which was laid on the table of Legislative Council in October this year, it is emphasised (Chapter 6) that "more capital than Government alone can contribute will be required both for building houses to rent and for financing the building of houses for private ownership. It will be necessary therefore to tap all sources of capital available for housing. Possible sources which can at present be foreseen are:—

- (a) Government contributions;
- (b) Loan Funds;
- (c) Employers;
- (d) Individual savings; and eventually—
- (e) Private enterprise;
- (f) Local Governments;
- (g) C.D. & W. Grants."

The Government contributions proposed were at the rate of £500,000 per annum—i.e. £2½ million over the quinquennium. Application has been made to the Secretary of State for a C.D. & W. grant for African Housing of £1 million towards this sum, at the rate of £200,000 per annum.

80. The Development Council has reluctantly come to the conclusion that finance of this order is simply not available for African housing for the present, having regard to the many and competing demands of other services. It considers that out of a capital budget of £30 million (which it will be recalled includes anticipated contributions from C.D. & W. resources) a total of £2 million is the most that can be contributed to African housing.

81. This reduction in the amounts visualised in the Sessional Paper is of course closely related to the hope that the other sources described in paragraph 79 will prove to be fruitful, and thus build up the African housing potential nearer to the desired level.

JINJA TOWNSHIP AND KAMPALA MUNICIPALITY

82. (a) The sums included for Kampala and Jinja are considerably less than the total amounts for which the Municipal Council and the Township Authority have asked. While recognising the desirability of providing adequate funds for the development of these important urban centres, the Development Council considers that the greatest need to be met from the limited funds available over the quinquennium is the stimulation and expansion of productive services throughout the Protectorate, which must mean in practice that the maximum sums which can be found should be allocated to development in rural areas. It is fully realised that the effect of this recommendation will be to slow down the speed at which develop-

ment can proceed in the larger urban centres. Nevertheless in arriving at the total sums recommended in this report for urban development, the Council has been assured that they are sufficient to cover all the Government's commitments.

(b) Council is also firmly of the opinion that the introduction of expensive sewerage schemes in the urban areas should only in future be contemplated when on health grounds the density of the population renders this essential. It has been suggested to the Council that the Public Health Rules as they now stand make the provision of septic tanks in certain areas extremely difficult. If this is so, it is strongly recommended that these Rules should be examined with a view to their modification.

(c) The Council has no wish to minimise in any way the importance of the larger urban centres. It considers however that the time is overdue for a detailed review of the large grants which have to date been made to them from Government sources. It is understood that the newly appointed Commissioner for Local Government is at present engaged on this review; it is strongly recommended therefore that the grants now hypothecated for Kampala and Jinja should for the moment be considered as block grants, pending a final decision on the detailed factors governing the financial relationship between the central Government and the urban local governments.

FIRE SERVICES

83. The detailed provision for the Kampala Fire Services has been assessed in the light of the recommendations of an *ad hoc* Committee appointed to enquire into the Protectorate fire services early in 1954. Provision is only included for Kampala, the Committee having found that the situation elsewhere, including Jinja, was satisfactory.

MINOR TOWNSHIPS.

84. Provision is on a more generous scale than has been the case in previous years. This is due to the conviction of the Council that the minor townships have been somewhat neglected so far as the *basic* (not luxury) services are concerned—bitumenised roads, street-lighting, storm-water drainage, etc.—and also to the increase in minor townships in Buganda, where a number of quite considerable centres of trade have this year been so declared. These centres—some already larger than many existing townships—have as yet had no money spent on them at all; their basic requirements will certainly be heavy.

MUNICIPAL LOANS FUND

85. The Kampala Municipal Council is faced with a most serious overcrowding problem amongst its Asian community. It has been estimated that between £300,000 and £400,000 are urgently required to remedy the situation which already exists. Funds for similar purposes may also in the next two or three years be required by Jinja. Unless the

central Government creates these loan funds there is no ready source from which the urban local authorities can finance housing schemes and other local development projects.

TOWN PLANNING

86. Provision has not hitherto been included in the Protectorate budget of funds to enable the Government, in its capacity as landlord, to redevelop its urban properties. It is foreseen that it may during the quinquennium be necessary for the Government to take such action, to a limited extent, in order to keep pace with the rapid development of the larger centres. This provision is therefore included to enable such re-development as may be necessary to be financed.

URBAN WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE SCHEMES

87. Here, as in the case of general urban provision, the amounts hypothecated are well below those asked for, for the reasons which have already been made clear. It is recommended that the sums available be allocated as block grants to Provinces, the detailed spending being decided upon by the Director of Public Works, the Director of Medical Services and the Provincial Teams in collaboration.

THE KIBUGA

88. A very tentative plan has been drawn up for the improvement of services in the Kibuga, under the direction of a Council appointed by the Buganda Government and assisted financially by the Protectorate Government. The provision here included has been assessed on the basis of works capacity, and is not related to individual items of the outline plan.

Chapter VIII—SOCIAL SERVICES

89. The proposals included under this head total £4,604,890, divided as follows:—

	Public Works Extraordinary	Non Public Works Extraordinary
	£	£
Community Development	27,732	—
African Education	1,005,491	1,107,280
Asian Education	368,000	375,000
Goan and inter-racial Education	41,200	—
European Education	125,200	—
Higher Education	—	154,427
Medical Services	1,340,260	60,300
TOTALS	£ 2,907,883	1,697,007

The recurrent costs of these projects, *over and above the sums already hypothecated for recurrent purposes during the quinquennium*, are as follows:—

	Total over the quinquennium	Annual residual recurrent after 1960
	£	£
Community Development	3,000	1,000
Asian Education	60,000	42,000
Goan and inter-racial Education	13,900	8,000
European Education	17,000	11,000
Medical Services	207,170	166,360
TOTALS	£ 301,070	228,360

(Full details of each project are set out in Appendix E.)

AFRICAN EDUCATION

90. (a) The Council has taken note of the report of the de Bunsen Committee on African Education, with its plans for the expansion and improvement of African Education over an eight-year period, and has included in this Plan the provision necessary for its implementation during the quinquennium. This provision is from the £8 million already set aside from the African Development Fund for this purpose.

(b) The Council has also included in this Plan the balance of the sum of £2 million also set aside from the African Development Fund for the expansion of technical education and training.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

91. The Government is making £100,000 available annually from the A.D.F. to District Councils and the Buganda Government for Community Development schemes. Grants of this order will always be needed and are therefore included in the revenue and not the capital budget. For this reason provision made here for Community Development is small.

ASIAN EDUCATION

92. The present Asian Education development plan ends in the second year of the quinquennium. It has concentrated on the development of primary education, and the provision of junior secondary education in Masaka, Soroti, and Tororo. There remains a real need for the development of these junior secondary schools to full secondary status, and the provision of secondary modern courses in Kampala, Jinja and Mbale. Moreover, the primary school population continues to increase. Consequently token provision has been included, both for Government schools and for aided and controlled schools, at approximately the rate now obtaining. It should be emphasised that accurate estimating has been impossible, since the Advisory Committee on Asian Education has yet to draw up its recommendations for the next development phase.

GOAN AND INTER-RACIAL EDUCATION

93. A similar situation exists over the development of Goan and inter-racial education. The present plan ends in 1957, and token provision has therefore been made to cover the last three years of the quinquennium, sufficient to allow for the building of additional classrooms at Kampala, Jinja and Kololo over and above those postulated in the Plan. Again, these are tentative proposals, since the Advisory Committee on Goan Education has yet to draw up its development plans for these years.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION

94. The present European Education development plan ends in 1958. It is expected that by that date there will have been a saving of £21,000 on the total of £136,784 set aside for that plan, and this sum, together with a token £2,000, has been included for the last two years of the quinquennium. It is anticipated that new or extra classrooms will be required at Kampala, Jinja, Mbale, Fort Portal, and Tororo, but the Advisory Committee on European Education has yet to formulate its proposals.

HIGHER EDUCATION

95. Uganda's share of the cost of the Makerere Agricultural School is a commitment for which £100,000 has been set aside from the African Development Fund. In addition it is considered prudent to make some provision for further calls which may be made on Uganda for capital

contributions to institutions of higher education. It is relevant that the East African Governments in conjunction have sought C.D. & W. aid to a total of £1,718,000 for higher education—specifically towards the further expansion of Makerere College, the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, and the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education. It would be unrealistic to suppose that the entire cost will be borne by C.D. & W. grants.

MEDICAL SERVICES

96. £1 million has been set aside from the African Development Fund for the improvement and expansion of medical services. Of this sum it is estimated that £270,574 will have been spent by mid-1955. Of the balance of £729,426, the schemes listed in Appendix E and already approved in principle for A.D.F. reimbursement will account for a further £262,100, leaving £467,326 unspent. Now most of this sum was originally intended to meet the recurrent costs of the medical expansion schemes. In the event it has proved possible to meet them from ordinary revenue, which is of course advantageous in that it lessens by that amount the gap between revenue and expenditure that will have to be filled when the A.D.F. (recurrent) allocations are exhausted. It has therefore been necessary to reconsider the allocation of the unspent £467,326, and the Council recommends that it should go to meet part of the cost of the new Mulago Hospital, which is by far the largest single P.W.E. item figuring in this Plan.

NEW MULAGO HOSPITAL

97. The present Mulago Hospital of 650 beds is still a reasonably efficient unit, in that it does provide adequate treatment for the patients admitted to it. The buildings, exclusive of staff quarters, are in a fair state of repair, and should certainly last out the quinquennium, although not without considerable expenditure on improvements and alterations.

98. There are however other considerations which in the opinion of Council altogether outweigh these factors. They are as follows:

(a) The present hospital cannot be run efficiently or economically, built as it is to an out-dated pattern; the obsolete design of the ward units and theatres, the distances between them, and the scattered nature of the ancillaries, all make up-to-date treatment difficult, economic upkeep impracticable, and adequate supervision virtually impossible.

(b) (i) The present hospital cannot provide adequate training facilities for more than a small number of medical students. This is a matter of vital importance. As yet the Makerere medical diploma, although accorded local recognition by the General Medical Council, is not recognised for registration outside East Africa; nor will it be until such time as the teaching facilities for Makerere medical students, which can only be provided at Mulago, are of an acceptable standard. That standard can only be reached by the expenditure of large sums either on

improvements and extensions to the present hospital, or on the provision of a new one. When the other related factors are taken into consideration, the latter course appears the more desirable both medically and financially.

(ii) It is appropriate at this point to record that the Secretary of State has approved a special C.D. & W. grant of £50,000 towards the cost of the provision of adequate teaching facilities at Mulago, on the understanding that the total cost of the necessary works will amount to not less than £400,000. This condition is more than fulfilled—the estimate included in the Plan is £941,160. (On a point of detail, the *total* value has been included, because the works will have to be executed in entirety by the Public Works Department. The £50,000 C.D. & W. grant is reflected as a reimbursement in the Balance Sheet set out in paragraph 140).

(c) The present hospital cannot provide other than limited post-graduate clinical courses, which, with the expansion of the Makerere Medical School and the eventual general recognition of its Diploma, must soon become of very great importance.

(d) The present hospital is based on a number of beds now insufficient for the needs of the ever-increasing population.

99. Taking into account all these factors, the Council has come to the conclusion that there is an urgent need for a modern hospital with a concentrated lay-out in the interests of efficacious medical care, essential training facilities, and economy of operation; and has therefore included the necessary provision in this Plan.

100. The disposal of the buildings of the present Mulago, on completion of the new hospital, will require consideration. It is understood that some accommodation will be required for conversion to staff quarters, but that in general this matter has yet to be examined. The Council recommends that, in the event of approval of the new hospital project, the Director of Medical Services be asked to make detailed recommendations regarding the disposal of the present buildings.

101. The Council's task in framing its recommendations for the allocation of funds for social services has been greatly eased by virtue of the existence of approved development plans for African, Asian, Goan and European education, including technical education; and the Governor's despatch of 22nd July, 1952, regarding community development. There is however no parallel document setting out plans for the development of the medical services in the Protectorate, and the Council supports the view of the Director of Medical Services that an *ad hoc* committee should be appointed, as was done for African education, to draw up detailed proposals for the improvement and expansion of the Protectorate's medical services. In the light of that Committee's proposals the Development Council would wish to reconsider the allocation of monies for medical services which it has for the time being proposed in this Plan.

Chapter IX—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

102. The proposals included under this head total £3,885,673, divided as follows:—

	Public Works Extraordinary	Non-Public Works Extraordinary
	£	£
Miscellaneous Works	260,000	—
Customs Posts	25,815	—
Geological Workshops, etc.	21,700	—
Legislative Council Chamber	160,000	—
Other works projects	78,158	—
Uganda Development Corporation Ltd. capital	—	2,500,000
Acquisition and building of Ginneries for Co-op- eratives	—	500,000
African Loans Fund	—	340,000
TOTALS	£ 545,673	3,340,000

103. The recurrent costs of all these projects, as far as they can at present be assessed, are negligible. They may total £14,750 over the quinquennium, with a residual annual figure of £5,793. Full details are given in Appendix F.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

104. It is at present the practice to vote annually a sum from which all minor works costing individually £500 or less are financed. The vote is divided between the Provinces by the Provincial Commissioners in conference, and spent on their authority. It is considered desirable to extend the authority of the Provincial Commissioners and Provincial Teams over matters affecting miscellaneous works, for they are by far the best qualified to assess local priorities and to exercise local control. Consequently it is recommended that the value of individual works to be met from this vote be increased to £1,000, and enhanced provision has been proposed accordingly.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER

105. The increased size of the Legislative Council and the strain which the many meetings of Legislative Council and its committees places on the limited accommodation at the Kampala Town Hall, make it very necessary to provide the Legislative Council with its own Parliament building. A site has been provisionally selected, and a committee appointed to draw up the plans.

OTHER WORKS PROJECTS

106. These items are fully explained in Appendix F.

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED CAPITAL

107. The Uganda Development Corporation Limited has played and will continue to play a vital role in the economic development of the country. It must have sufficient capital to enable it to attract into partnership commercial enterprises whose activities could materially develop the natural resources of the Protectorate. Conversely it must be able itself to initiate and finance commercial development schemes which private enterprise may be unwilling to undertake, but which are considered essential to the economic progress of Uganda.

CO-OPERATIVE GINNERIES

108. The provision recommended should be sufficient to complete the purchase of any further ginneries that may be acquired, and to provide loans for the building of any new ginneries for Co-operative Societies that may be deemed necessary during the latter half of the quinquennium.

AFRICAN LOANS FUND

109. The Development Council anticipates that capital totalling £500,000 may be necessary to enable this Fund to meet the demands likely to be made on it, but considers that £160,000 of that amount can be made available from the existing capital of the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank. Hence provision of £340,000 in this Plan is considered sufficient.

Chapter X—AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

110. The Development Council is specifically enjoined, within its terms of reference, "to consider . . . the best means of developing Uganda's economic resources for the benefit of the country as a whole, and of its people. . . ." This Development Plan would consequently fail in its purpose if it failed to ensure that due—perhaps over-riding—attention is given to the means of enabling the country to use its natural resources in a way calculated to increase the material well-being of its people as efficiently and as rapidly as possible.

111. Now Uganda relies for its main sources of wealth on peasant farming, and will certainly continue to do so for as long ahead as can be foreseen. The economic and financial stability of the Protectorate must therefore depend on the proper development of the land—in its widest sense—and particularly on the application of sound methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. It is broadly true to say that the execution of schemes for the increasing development of the social and other services postulated in this Plan, and so dear in themselves to the hearts of the African population, must in the event depend very largely on the efforts of those same peoples in the sphere of agrarian productivity. They begin and complete the circle; for the national income hangs largely on the efforts of the primary producers; social and other services in the main are restricted only by the size of the national income; and the well-being and advancement of the people forwarded by these services—improved education, housing, and hygiene among others—are the prime factors on which the administration must rely for the increased productivity on which the Protectorate's future must depend.

112. An Agricultural Productivity Committee was accordingly established, charged with the preparation, as part of this Plan, of a programme for raising agrarian productivity and standards of farming in the Protectorate, and of proposals for putting its recommendations into effect. This committee had as its chairman the Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources, and included among its members the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry, the Mayor of Kampala, the General Manager of the Uganda Company Limited, and five African members all closely concerned with agricultural productivity.

113. (a) The report of the committee, which is published as a supplement to this report, is to be considered as an integral part of this Plan. It does not involve heavy capital expenditure, but neither the Council nor the committee considers that it is by the expenditure of large

capital sums that the vital enhancement of agricultural productivity will be obtained. Rather it is the steady increase in scope and extent of present activities, which are essentially and necessarily recurrent activities, which the Development Council, with the Productivity Committee, believes may be the decisive factor. (See paragraph 116).

(b) The Development Council fully supports the broad pattern of development proposed in the report, and has included in full the capital provision for which it asks. Detailed examination has not however been given by the Council to the items which make up the capital proposals, and its full support for the policies enunciated does not necessarily imply acceptance of the details of all the estimates.

114. The capital proposals included under this head as a result of the report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee total £2,033,800, divided as follows:

	Public Works Extraordinary	Non Public Works Extraordinary
	£	£
Agriculture	52,800	372,500
Veterinary	21,300	38,000
Education	253,850	45,600
Research	328,000	4,500
Special projects	52,250	392,000
Water resources	7,500	150,000
Forests	39,800	60,000
Tsetse control	3,700	—
Grain storage	—	200,000
Lake Kyoga boat	—	12,000
TOTALS	£ 759,200	1,274,600

115. Expenditure of capital on this scale does however presuppose reimbursement of £66,250 by the Bugishu Coffee Board in respect of the Coffee (arabica) research station in Bugishu. This sum has been shown as a reimbursement in the balance sheet set out in paragraph 140.

116. The recurrent costs are assessed as follows:—

	Total over the quinquennium	Annual residual recurrent after 1960
	£	£
Agriculture	169,134	39,628
Veterinary	23,118	6,012
Education	236,392	81,138
Research	457,860	107,200
Special projects	195,271	45,220
Water resources	300	75
Forests	137,067	28,998
Tsetse control	148	37
TOTALS	£ 1,219,290	308,308

(Full details of each project are set out in the Committee's Report and summarised in Appendix G).

117. In addition, there are three items which must be considered under the head of Agriculture and Natural Resources though they do not figure in the Productivity Committee's report. They are:—

(a) Agriculture:	
Experimental sub-station	£ 5,200
(balance of a project costed at £13,200 with £8,000 included at Head A, item 4, of the current capital budget).	
(b) Loans for coffee curing works	90,000
(c) National Parks	67,700

Item (a) calls for no comment. Items (b) and (c) need further explanation.

COFFEE CURING WORKS

118. The Uganda Gazette of 18th July, 1952 contained a General Notice (No. 719 of 1952) setting out the Government's proposals for the reorganisation of the Uganda Coffee Industry. The proposals envisaged the creation of six new coffee curing works to cater for the anticipated increase in coffee production, and, having taken note of the need for increased African participation in the processing of the crop, proposed that the new works should be African-owned. To that end it was stated that registered co-operative societies, individual African producers and associates of African producers would be able under certain conditions to apply for licences to establish and operate new curing works; and that successful applicants could if they wished be granted Government loans from surplus Coffee Price Assistance Fund monies, (i.e. the African Development Fund when the C.P.A. Fund is closed)—of up to two-thirds of the capital cost of erecting and equipping a new factory. It is estimated that £90,000 may be required for this purpose during the quinquennium.

NATIONAL PARKS

119. In 1952 a Government grant of £200,000 was made to enable the Trustees of the National Parks to initiate and develop the Queen Elizabeth and the Murchison Falls Parks. It was then the intention that this grant should be sufficient to last until December, 1955, and the Trustees were given full discretion as to the manner in which it should be divided between capital and recurrent.

120. The Trustees decided to concentrate during this period on the establishment of the Queen Elizabeth Park, and to restrict activities in the Murchison Falls Park to the opening up of communications to and within it. Having therefore set aside sufficient funds to enable them to meet their estimated recurrent expenditure up to mid-1956, they embarked on the programme of development which has brought to the Queen Elizabeth

Park its present enviable reputation as a major East African tourist attraction, and which has led to the extensive opening-up of the hitherto virtually inaccessible Murchison Falls Park.

121. This work went ahead so rapidly that the capital programme originally scheduled for four years has been completed in two and a half—an achievement made possible mainly through the speed of construction, the use of local building materials, the impetus of the visit of Her Majesty the Queen, and above all the energy of the late Major K. de P. Beaton, the Parks' first Director, whose tragic death in October this year has deprived the Protectorate of a servant of outstanding vigour and ability.

122. The Trustees were accordingly faced with the alternatives of marking time until a further eighteen months had passed, when a new grant could be expected, or of inviting the Government to consider making that second grant available a year earlier than had been anticipated—i.e., in 1955-56. They saw no merit in the former alternative, and proceeded to draw up estimates to provide for the virtual completion of works in the Queen Elizabeth Park, and the development of the Murchison Falls Park to about the same standard. Plans for the latter include the provision of a safari lodge, permanent staff houses, mechanised workshops for the fleet of vehicles and launches, and the construction of additional tracks, dams, etc. There is also provision for the cutting of a survey track from the Kigezi border to Katunguru, on a line to be agreed with the Director of Public Works, which will be of present assistance to the Parks, and great potential assistance to the Government if the Rutchuru (Belgian Congo)-Katunguru road project, which is fully dealt with in Chapter V (Communications) does in fact materialise.

123. The Trustees' estimates have already been examined by the Estimates Committee, which has recommended the inclusion in this Plan of projects totalling £67,700. Their recommendation is contingent upon the Trustees not diverging from the estimates on which this figure has been calculated, save in individual items of little cost, without the express authority of the Financial Secretary, who will of course seek the advice of Estimates Committee as necessary should the occasion arise. With this recommendation and rider the Development Council is in full agreement; £67,700 has been included in this Plan on these conditions.

Chapter XI—GOVERNMENT OFFICES, HOUSES, REST-HOUSES, ETC.

124. The proposals included under this head total £1,963,455, divided as follows:—

	Public Works Extraordinary	Non Public Works Extraordinary
Staff houses	£ 1,493,000	£ —
Offices	152,424	—
Rest-houses	18,031	—
Vehicle Advances Fund	—	300,000
TOTALS	£ 1,663,455	300,000

The recurrent costs are estimated as follows:—

	Total over the quinquennium	Annual residual recurrent after 1960
Staff houses	£ 29,850	£ 14,930
Offices	5,156	1,523
Rest-houses	2,006	522
TOTALS	37,022	16,975

(Full details of each project are set out in Appendix I).

STAFF HOUSES

125. The capital provision that may be required for staff housing over the quinquennium has been as difficult to assess as any other item in the Plan, and indeed perhaps more so. This is because the housing programme for any given year is directly related to the revenue budget for that year, on the agreed principle that whenever a new post which carries with it a housing commitment is approved in connection with the annual estimates, provision is automatically included in the capital budget for a house in the appropriate grade. Until therefore the number of such new posts is known the number of houses required cannot be assessed; and to attempt at this stage to forecast how many new posts may be created in—say—1958–59 is clearly quite impossible.

126. The provision now included for staff housing is therefore, and can only be, a token figure based to some extent on the assumption that the creation of new posts which carry with them a housing obligation will

continue over the quinquennium. In assessing the provision now included the Council wishes to emphasise that:—

(a) It endorses the principle that for every new post approved which carries with it a housing obligation, provision for such housing must automatically be set aside; and

(b) it considers that the Government should actively consider the possibility of utilising the services of non-Government concerns which might be prepared to build privately and lease houses to Government.

OFFICES

127. Provision is included for central office blocks at certain Provincial and District Headquarters. The Council deprecates the increasing number of small, self-contained offices which in the past have been scattered over many District Headquarter stations, and recommends that in the interests of economy, control and the general public, all offices required in future should as far as is practicable form part of a central block.

128. It will be noted that there is no provision for the building of new offices in Kampala and Jinja. The Council is well aware of the needs of certain departments—particularly the Labour Department—for offices in these centres, but in the light of the already heavy demands on the Public Works Department for the works programme envisaged recommends that the policy of renting offices in Kampala be continued, and that the same policy be adopted in Jinja. Nor is provision included for the move of the Central Government Headquarters from Entebbe to Kampala, but the Council considers that this ultimate aim should be kept prominently in mind, and that the gradual transfer of departments should continue as opportunity offers.

REST-HOUSES

129. Provision for the initiation or improvement of rest-houses is strictly limited. Council considers that greater efforts are required to interest private concerns in the possibilities of hotel business in the larger centres, and to ensure through the medium of the Hotels Board that existing hotels fulfil the required standards. Undue provision of funds for rest-houses in certain townships may well militate against both these factors.

VEHICLE ADVANCES FUND

130. The Vehicle Advances Fund is the source of loan capital from which Government servants may obtain advances towards the cost of cars, motor-cycles and bicycles. The uncommitted balance in the fund will be largely absorbed by the end of 1955, yet provision must be made for advances to staff recruited during the quinquennium.

Chapter XII—THE RECURRENT IMPLICATIONS

131. This Plan and Report are concerned with capital development. Nevertheless the Development Council has had very much in mind the recurrent commitments with which the Protectorate will be faced should this Plan be adopted, and it is of course the residual annual recurrent which is the significant figure.

132. The estimates of recurrent expenditure set out in this Plan are very approximate. This must be made perfectly clear. They have as far as possible been adjusted to allow for the increased wage-rates now payable to labour, and the revised salaries now appropriate to established staff. They are as accurate as they can be—but the detailed financial scrutiny to which items making up the annual revenue budget are customarily subjected has yet to be applied. With those reservations, it is possible to examine the figures more closely.

133. The recurrent implications of this Plan are estimated as follows:—

	Recurrent total over the quinquennium	Annual residual recurrent after 1960
	£	£
Internal Security, Law and Order	911,905	292,888
Urban Services (including minor townships, Ki-buga, African housing, water supplies)	645,780	255,300
Social Services	301,070	228,360
General Administration	14,750	5,793
Communications	572,493	286,238
Rural Local Government	—	—
Government offices, houses, rest-houses, etc.	37,022	16,975
Agriculture and Natural Resources: (Productivity Committee)	1,219,290	308,308
Agriculture and Natural Resources: (other projects)	200,000	50,050
TOTALS	£ 3,902,310	1,443,912
	say £	1,500,000

134. To this residual amount must be added the recurrent costs of those schemes which are already being financed from the African Development Fund and will in general continue to be so financed throughout the quinquennium. After 1960 however the African Development Fund recurrent grants are deemed exhausted, and the items will have to be met from normal revenue. The amount at issue may total £800,000 (*see* Chapter II, paragraph 24). The *total* annual residual recurrent bill arising from this Plan might therefore be £2,300,000. If expenditure of this order

can be met at the end of the quinquennium, it is reasonable to assume that the total grossed over and within the quinquennium can also be met, for the recurrent element of the African Development Fund will during the quinquennium still be available.

135. The Development Consultant, Sir Douglas Harris, has plotted the graph of revenue and expenditure at Appendix J, based on an analysis of the past and present revenues of the Protectorate which he prepared to assist the Development Council in its compilation of this Plan. The graph reflects actual figures from 1947 to 1953, and estimates for 1954-55.

136. The general trend of recurrent revenue, as indicated on the graph, is to increase by about £1½ million annually. The large sums spent and to be spent on social services and agricultural productivity will of course result eventually in an increase in revenue, but if the rate of that increase is not marked during the quinquennium it is possible that recurrent revenue may not exceed £20½ million by 1959-60.

137. From 1950 onwards recurrent expenditure has increased by about £1¼ million annually (excluding salaries revision, which is indicated on the graph by the vertical jump of £1 million during 1954-55). It therefore follows that if development proceeds no faster and no more slowly over the next quinquennium than it has during the last one then recurrent expenditure can be expected to reach some £22½ million in 1959-60. If therefore the anticipated rate of increase in revenue as a result of increased productivity and improved social services is not apparent by that date expenditure may in 1959-60 exceed revenue by about £2 million. The gap might widen in 1960-61 to some £2½ million—which is just about the figure of recurrent expenditure arrived at for that year in the manner indicated in paragraph 134 above. The Development Council therefore considers that it will be of the greatest importance to keep under frequent and constant review the trends of both revenue and expenditure, so that at the end of the quinquennium the Protectorate will not be faced with recurrent charges which it cannot readily meet without the imposition of unduly heavy taxation.

138. It is reasonable to assume for the moment that the pace of development will neither quicken nor slacken during the next five years. This Plan is not intended to speed up development above the rate attained in the last few years of notable expansion; it is rather an attempt to outline how the monies estimated to be available over the next five years should be spent to the best advantage. There is no reason therefore to suppose that the rate will increase. Neither in the light of the recurrent figure of £2,300,000 arrived at in paragraph 134, is it possible to assume that there will be a decrease in the rate of recurrent expenditure.

139. It must therefore be recognised that if this Plan is to go forward to the extent proposed then between now and 1960 it will be essential, always supposing that recurrent revenue from existing sources does not exceed the present estimate, either to reduce expenditure, or to find new sources of revenue to fill the gap which may then exist between recurrent revenue and recurrent expenditure.

Chapter XIII—CONCLUSION

140. The balance sheet of this Plan as now presented is as follows:—

CAPITAL REVENUE		CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	
	£		£
Export Taxes in excess of £4,000,000	5,500,000	Internal Security, Law and Order	3,598,716
Fixed annual contributions from revenue	2,500,000	Social Services	4,604,890
Further annual contributions from revenue	2,500,000	Urban Services†	6,919,600
African Development Fund	7,500,000	Communications	6,023,800
Internal loans	9,500,000	Rural Local Government	1,200,000
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	2,500,000	General Administration	3,885,673
		Government houses, offices, rest-houses, etc.	1,963,455
		Productivity Committee Report	2,033,800
		Agriculture and Natural Resources (other projects)	162,900
			30,392,834
		Less: Reimbursements (Paras. 98 and 115)	116,250
TOTAL	£ 30,000,000	TOTAL	£ 30,276,584

†Urban Services include minor townships, the Kibuga services, African housing and water supplies.

141. The capital expenditure is divided between works items (P.W.E.) and non-works items (non P.W.E.) as follows:—

	Public Works Extraordinary	Non Public Works Extraordinary
	£	£
Internal Security, Law and Order	2,582,516	1,016,200
Social Services	2,907,883	1,697,007
Urban Services	3,614,000	3,305,600
Communications	5,212,800	811,000
Rural Local Government	—	1,200,000
General Administration	545,673	3,340,000
Government offices, houses, rest-houses, etc.	1,663,455	300,000
Productivity Committee Report	759,200	1,274,600
Agriculture and Natural Resources (other projects)	5,200	157,700
TOTALS	£ 17,290,727	13,102,107

142. The P.W.E. items are phased as follows: —

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£	£	£
Internal Security, Law and Order ..	760,349	519,065	466,090	468,126	368,886
Social Services ..	636,266	755,000	646,057	559,800	310,760
Urban Services ..	648,000	580,000	600,000	725,000	271,000
Communications ..	1,048,500	1,040,000	1,040,000	1,014,300	1,040,000
Rural Local Government ..	—	—	—	—	—
General Administration	167,033	160,341	72,686	72,740	72,873
Government offices, houses, etc. ..	397,617	350,822	312,483	298,600	303,933
Productivity Committee	412,650	178,675	62,125	78,625	27,125
Agriculture and Natural Resources (other projects) ..	5,200	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	4,075,615	3,583,903	3,289,441	3,247,191	3,094,577

143. The non P.W.E. items are phased as follows: —

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Internal Security, Law and Order ..	215,000	200,000	200,000	201,200	200,000
Social Services ..	359,800	342,500	350,707	322,500	321,500
Urban Services ..	665,600	700,000	630,000	650,000	660,000
Communications ..	160,000	160,000	160,000	171,000	160,000
Rural Local Government ..	275,000	275,000	250,000	200,000	200,000
General Administration	688,000	688,000	688,000	638,000	638,000
Government houses, offices, etc. ..	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Productivity Committee Report ..	234,350	359,650	295,650	196,675	188,275
Agriculture and Natural Resources (other projects) ..	67,700	30,000	30,000	30,000	—
TOTALS ..	2,725,450	2,815,150	2,664,357	2,469,375	2,427,775

144. The consolidated phasing of the whole Plan is as follows: —

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Internal Security, Law and Order ..	975,349	719,065	666,090	669,326	568,886
Social Services ..	996,066	1,097,500	996,764	882,300	632,260
Urban Services ..	1,313,600	1,280,000	1,320,000	1,375,000	1,631,000
Communications ..	1,208,500	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,215,300	1,200,000
Rural Local Government ..	275,000	275,000	250,000	200,000	200,000
General Administration	855,033	848,341	760,686	710,740	710,873
Government houses, offices, etc. ..	457,617	410,822	372,483	358,600	363,933
Productivity Committee Report ..	647,000	538,325	357,775	275,300	215,400
Agriculture and Natural Resources (other projects) ..	72,900	30,000	30,000	30,000	—
TOTALS ..	6,801,065	6,399,053	5,953,798	5,716,566	5,522,352

145. The Development Council considers that these figures can be adopted without any dislocation of the Protectorate's finances, and recommends that they should be regarded as setting the pace of development between 1955 and 1960. Should these proposals be adopted, the Development Council further recommends that the Director of Public Works should begin at once detailed costing of all works projects in the Plan, and establish and keep up to date a Project Register containing all the details. This Register would then be available to the Development Council at each revision of the Plan.

146. Finally, it will be necessary, if this Plan is adopted, to consider which items should be financed from the African Development Fund. The Development Council would propose to make early recommendations on this point so soon as the Plan is approved.

THE APPENDICES

**FINANCIAL TABLES AND
EXPLANATORY MEMORANDA**

INTERNAL SECURITY, LAW AND ORDER

SERIAL	PROJECT	TOTAL COST	PHASING										Annual residual recurrent	
			1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60			
			Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1	PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	(61,920)												106
(a)	Jinja Barracks	10,660				106								32
(b)	Medical centre	3,209												69
(c)	Nasfi shop	6,930												69
(d)	Motor transport lines	6,930												32
(e)	Instruction rooms	3,200												32
(f)	Roads	8,000												80
(g)	Cook-house	3,200												19
(h)	African sergeants mess	1,920												23
(i)	Parade ground	2,340												64
(j)	Rifle coy. offices and stores	6,400												45
(k)	British sergeants mess	4,550												21
(l)	Armoury	2,130												26
(m)	Education centre	2,660												30
2	Miscellaneous works	3,000												90
3	Kololo camp	9,066												
4	Luzira warders' quarters	16,000												
5	Luzira sewerage	12,473												
6	Tororo prison and camp	124,892												
7	Fort Portal prison	21,330												
8	Jinja prison	82,420												
9	Mbale prison	60,000												
10	Kitalya prison farm	8,000												
11	Arua warders' quarters	11,000												
12	Prison farms	60,000												
13	Mubende reform school	67,415												
14	Court-houses	48,000												
	Police expansion	2,000,000												
	TOTALS PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£ 2,582,516	760,349	75,994	519,065	139,259	466,090	184,573	468,126	235,265	368,886	276,214	292,738	

APPENDIX A—continued.

SERIAL	PROJECT	TOTAL COST	PHASING									
			1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
			Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
15	NON-PUBLIC WORKS EXTRA-ORDINARY—continued	1,000,000	200,000	—	200,000	—	200,000	—	200,000	—	200,000	—
16	Barracks and works services	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Mobile prison camps	1,200	—	150	—	150	—	150	—	150	—	150
	Cattle, Mubende school											
	TOTALS NON-PUBLIC WORKS EXTRA-ORDINARY	1,016,200	215,000	150	200,000	150	200,000	150	201,200	150	200,000	150
	GRAND TOTALS	3,598,716	975,349	75,994	719,065	139,409	666,090	184,723	669,326	235,415	568,886	276,364
												292,888

Explanatory Memorandum

INTERNAL SECURITY, LAW AND ORDER

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM No. 1 : JINJA BARRACKS

There is sufficient accommodation for establishment at the Barracks but the standard of training facilities and general amenities is below the level normally maintained in permanent garrison towns.

ITEM No. 2 : KOLOLO CAMP

Provision is included for the construction of two blocks of semi-permanent buildings each of six bedrooms (144 sq. ft.) ; ten outrooms, and kitchens. These buildings, which with the agreement of the Kampala Municipal Council would be semi-permanent, are for officers and B.N.C.O.s for whom there is at present no living accommodation at the camp. There is also provision for new permanent fencing and improvement of access roads.

ITEM No. 3 : LUZIRA WARDERS' QUARTERS

Provision is made to complete a project which is being carried out by the Prisons Department.

ITEM No. 4 : LUZIRA SEWERAGE

Provision is made to complete this project.

ITEM No. 5 : TORORO PRISON AND CAMP

Provision is made to complete the Tororo Recidivist Prison and Prison Camp. The work is being carried out by the Prisons Department.

ITEM No. 6 : FORT PORTAL PRISON

Provision is made to complete the project.

ITEM No. 7 : JINJA PRISON

Provision is made to complete the project.

ITEM No. 8 : MBALE PRISON

A new project which will be carried out by the Prisons Department and provide much needed accommodation for prisoners in the Eastern Province. The estimate has been based on the plans approved for the new Fort Portal Prison (Item 6) but specific plans for Mbale have yet to be drawn up.

ITEM No. 9 : KITALYA PRISON FARM

Provision is made to complete the replacement of temporary Warders' quarters by permanent lines. This work will be carried out by the Prisons Department.

ITEM No. 10 : ARUA WARDERS' QUARTERS

Provision is made for permanent Warders' lines.

ITEM No. 11 : PRISON FARMS

These projects replace earlier proposals to build two permanent prisons up-country. The Kitanya Prison Farm, the first of its kind in the Protectorate, has proved successful and at the same time far more economical to run than a permanent prison. It is therefore proposed to establish two more prison farms, to reduce the pressure on the permanent prisons and at the same

time give renewed emphasis to the importance of agricultural training. The siting has yet to be determined and the estimates are therefore only very approximate. The Prisons Department will undertake this work.

ITEM NO. 12 : MUBENDE REFORM SCHOOL

The school, which is the only one of its kind in the Protectorate, is at present housed in mud and wattle buildings which have served for some years and which the public health authorities consider must now be replaced. Provision is included for permanent school buildings throughout.

ITEM NO. 13 : COURT-HOUSES

Provision is included for the erection of new court-houses at Gulu, Tororo, Lira, Arua, Fort Portal and Mubende in that order of priority, and for extensions and improvements to existing court-houses at Mbale and Soroti. The recurrent costs include provision for caretaker staff and messengers.

ITEM NO. 14 : POLICE EXPANSION

Provision is included for the establishment or completion of :—

(a) Permanent rural police stations at Kalisizo ; Kalungu ; Mityana ; Busunju ; Nagalama ; Kiboga ; Wobulenzi ; Lyantonde ; Pallissa ; Kamuli.

(b) New police headquarters/central police station and lines at Kampala ; quarters, offices, etc., for present establishment at Fort Portal, Gulu, Kabale, Moyo, Arua, Mbarara, Mbale, Moroto, Masaka, Mubende, Tororo, Kitgum, Payida, Pakwach, Katunguru, Mwirasandu, Busia, Serere, Cheptui, Greek River, Kaburoron, Bukwa, Karita, Loro, Soroti, Lira ; and the Police College, Naguru.

(c) Permanent or uniport rural police housing in all Provinces and Buganda ; additional quarters and offices at Entebbe, Gulu, Jinja, Kabale, Masindi, Hoima, Bubulu ; and the Police Training School.

(d) Quarters for further (post-Greenwood report) expansion.

The detailed costings of each of these numerous projects is in hand. The estimated recurrent costs are set out fully in Chapter IV.

NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 15 : BARRACKS AND WORKS SERVICES

It is recommended that the Protectorate's annual contribution should be paid into a special fund each year should the Defence Authorities not call for the money immediately. This will ensure that the Protectorate is not embarrassed at some later date by a sudden call for accumulated contributions.

ITEM NO. 16 : MOBILE PRISON CAMPS

Provision is for stores and equipment,—e.g. tents, uniports, barbed wire, etc.—which will be held centrally and issued whenever it is necessary to set up a temporary prison camp on the site of some works project on which prison labour is required (e.g. railway construction camps).

ITEM NO. 17 : CATTLE—MUBENDE REFORM SCHOOL

Experience at the Kitalya Prison Farm has shown the advantages of giving prisoners practical instruction in cattle husbandry. It is proposed to buy a herd for the Mubende Reform School with a similar aim in view.

COMMUNICATIONS

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Explanatory Memorandum

COMMUNICATIONS

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 1 : MAJOR ROADS

The provision has been related to the average value of road works executed over the last three years. It is also related to the Council's priority recommendations for 1955/56, which may be summarised as follows —

Completion of projects now in hand	£ 647,000
Surveys	33,000
New projects	376,000
	£1,056,000

ITEM NO. 2 : CIVIL AVIATION

Provision is included for the following works at Entebbe airport :—

Elevation of the control tower	£ 4,200
Extensions to tea and bar lounges	4,400
Extensions to entrance hall	3,700
Contingencies	500

No additional staff is required. The recurrent costs are for maintenance.

NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 3 : MINOR ROADS

The provision, based on Provincial Teams' high priority projects, is for grants-in-aid to supplement sums at present spent by District Councils on minor roads. The District Councils will have to meet from their own resources the maintenance costs.

ITEM NO. 4 : CIVIL AVIATION

Provision is for the purchase and installation of a hangar at Entebbe airport for leasing to air transport companies. Revenue from the leasing might amount to £200 per annum. There is at present no hangar accommodation at Entebbe for the aircraft of charter companies.

RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SERIAL	PROJECT	TOTAL COST	PHASING								Annual residual recurrent		
			1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59			1959-60	
			Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent		Capital	Recurrent
		£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —
	PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY												
	NON-PUBLIC WORKS EXTRA- ORDINARY—												
1	African Local Government Loans Fund (general cap- ital requirements)	600,000	120,000	—	120,000	—	120,000	—	120,000	—	120,000	—	—
2	African Local Government Loans Fund (Shops and Stores)	400,000	80,000	—	80,000	—	80,000	—	80,000	—	80,000	—	—
3	District Councils, Transfer of Services	200,000	75,000	—	75,000	—	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAND TOTAL (All Non Public Works Extra- ordinary)	1,200,000	275,000	—	275,000	—	250,000	—	200,000	—	200,000	—	—

Explanatory Memorandum

RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 1: AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT LOANS FUND (GENERAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS)

Total recurrent revenue of the Buganda Government and all District Councils for 1954/55 is estimated at approximately £2,500,000. Total non-recurrent revenue is estimated at £800,000. Total revenue is therefore some £3,300,000. Non-recurrent expenditure for the same period is estimated at £1,100,000. Average capital expenditure for the period 1953/55 is estimated at £880,000—an average over the quinquennium of £4,400,000. This latter figure may therefore be taken as the estimated works capacity of the Buganda Government and District Councils. The amount of this loans fund therefore represents only 14 per cent. of the total. It is of course the intention that loan finance should be mainly used not to supplement the present rate of expenditure but rather to release for recurrent expenditure revenue now used for capital.

ITEM NO. 2: AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT LOANS FUND (SHOPS AND STORES)

The addition of this loan money will not over-burden the building capacity of the Buganda Government and the District Councils, and will not bring the total amount of loan funds available to more than 23 per cent. of the total estimated works capacity. *See note under Item No. 1.*

ITEM NO. 3: DISTRICT COUNCILS—TRANSFER OF SERVICES

Details have yet to be worked out for each district, and these figures are therefore only very approximate estimates.

URBAN SERVICES
Including Minor Townships, Kibuga Services, African Housing, Water Supplies

Including Minor Townships, Kibuga Services, African Townships													
SERIAL	PROJECT	TOTAL COST	PHASING										Annual residual recurrent
			1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		
			Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY												
1	Fire Services	85,000	55,000	13,550	30,000	27,250	27,250	27,250	27,250	69,000	27,250	27,250	27,250
2	Jinja Township	544,000	100,000	7,000	100,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	28,000	150,000	33,250	33,250	38,080
3	Minor Townships	746,000	150,000	10,500	150,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	31,500	146,000	42,000	42,000	52,220
4	Water	1,066,000	193,000	31,980	100,000	74,620	74,620	74,620	85,280	413,000	90,610	90,610	90,610
5	Sewerage	533,000	100,000	—	100,000	—	—	—	1,340	133,000	1,340	1,340	1,340
6	Kibuga	640,000	50,000	3,500	100,000	10,500	10,500	10,500	20,300	210,000	30,100	30,100	44,800
	TOTALS PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	3,614,000	648,000	66,530	580,000	147,370	147,370	147,370	193,670	971,000	224,550	224,550	254,309
	NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY												
7	African Housing	2,000,000	400,000	250	400,000	750	750	750	1,000	400,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
8	Jinja Township	20,000	5,000	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	95,000	—	—	—
9	Kampala Municipality	500,000	85,000	—	150,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	—	25,000	—	—	—
10	Town Planning	50,000	—	—	140,000	—	—	—	—	140,000	—	—	—
11	Municipal Loans Fund	700,000	140,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Uganda Electricity Board Transmission Line	35,600	35,600	250	700,000	750	750	750	1,000	660,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	TOTALS NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	3,305,000	665,600	66,780	1,280,000	148,120	148,120	148,120	194,670	1,631,000	225,550	225,550	255,300
	GRAND TOTALS	6,919,600	1,313,600	10,660	1,280,000	148,120	148,120	148,120	194,670	1,631,000	225,550	225,550	255,300

Explanatory Memorandum

URBAN SERVICES

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 1 : FIRE SERVICES

Provision is made for the construction of a modern fire station and barracks in Kampala. The recurrent costs include the salaries and wages of staff and maintenance of equipment and buildings.

ITEM NO. 2 : JINJA TOWNSHIP

Although it is recommended that the provision included should for the present be considered as a block grant, the amount has to a certain extent been based on the proposals put forward by the Jinja Township Authority. The grant might therefore be broken down as follows :—

	£
Roads	250,000
Sewerage	150,000
Street Lighting	50,000
Municipal Yard	20,000
Market	10,000
Bus Station	10,000
Abattoir	20,000

ITEM NO. 3 : MINOR TOWNSHIPS

Provision is made for asphaltting, kerbing, storm water drainage, street lighting, markets and slaughter houses, bus stations and anti-malarial drainage.

The recurrent costs have been estimated at 7 per cent. of capital expenditure. This is no more than a very rough approximation.

ITEM NO. 4 : WATER

Provision is made for water supplies in minor townships. The recurrent costs have been estimated on the advice of the Director of Public Works, as follows :—

1st Year	1% of total capital.
2nd Year	3%
3rd Year	7%
4th Year	8%
5th Year	8.5%

These figures are of course the operating costs of the water supplies. They take no account of the revenue that will accrue from the users of the water.

ITEM NO. 5 : SEWERAGE

Provision included will have to suffice for the environs of Kampala plus whatever can be made available for Mbale and/or Masaka.

ITEM NO. 6 : THE KIBUGA

The estimate of recurrent cost is based on 7% of total capital expenditure and is no more than a very rough approximation.

NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM No. 7 : AFRICAN HOUSING

A recurrent element is included in the capital sums.

ITEM No. 8 : JINJA TOWNSHIP

See note under Item 2. This provision is related to the probable plant requirements of the Jinja Township Engineer.

ITEM No. 9 : KAMPALA MUNICIPALITY

See note under Item No. 2. Until a decision is reached on the financial relationship between the Central Government and the Municipal Council provision here included should be regarded as a block grant.

ITEM No. 10 : TOWN PLANNING

Provision is token only.

ITEM No. 11 : MUNICIPAL LOANS FUND

Provision is based on the probable needs of Kampala, and the possible later requirements of Jinja.

ITEM No. 12 : UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD TRANSMISSION LINE

It has been agreed that the Government should pay a share of the cost of erecting a transmission line from the Owen Falls installations to the copper smelter of the Kilembe Mines Ltd., at Jinja. This is a once-for-all payment with no recurrent implications for the Government.

SOCIAL SERVICES

16	NON-PUBLIC WORKS EXTRA-ORDINARY—Grants to African Government Leper Settlements
17	Building Grants to Leper Settlements
18	Grants to Medical Missions
19	Special Control Campaigns

APPENDIX E—continued

SERIAL	PROJECT	TOTAL COST	PHASING										Annual residual recurrent
			1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		
			Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
20	NON-PUBLIC WORKS EXTRA- ORDINARY—continued	375,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	—	—
21	Asian (Aided) Education	907,500	181,500	181,500	181,500	181,500	181,500	181,500	181,500	181,500	181,500	—	—
22	African (Non-Technical) Education	199,780	63,000	54,000	82,780	82,780	82,780	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
23	African (Technical) Education	54,427	28,000	23,000	2,427	2,427	2,427	50,000	—	—	—	—	—
24	Agricultural School, Makerere Higher Education	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS NON-PUBLIC WORKS EXTRA-ORDINARY	1,697,007	359,800	342,500	350,707	350,707	350,707	322,500	—	321,500	—	—	—
	GRAND TOTALS	4,604,800	996,066	2,000	1,007,500	14,300	996,764	29,500	882,300	87,710	632,260	167,560	228,360

Explanatory Memorandum

SOCIAL SERVICES

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 1 : COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Provision is made for the erection of Remand Homes at Kampala and Jinja, both to the same pattern. The need is more urgent in Kampala where the Remand Home is at present housed in condemned temporary buildings. The plan provides accommodation for 28 boys and 28 girls and recurrent provision is made for food, uniforms, etc. (£250), the salary of a Warden (£110) and upkeep of buildings (£140).

ITEM NO. 2 : EUROPEAN EDUCATION

The capital works proposed for 1958/60 are classrooms at Kampala (1), Jinja (2), Mbale (2), Fort Portal (2) and Tororo (1). The recurrent costs shown are new additional recurrent costs over and above those of the present approved plan.

ITEM NO. 3 : GOAN AND INTER-RACIAL EDUCATION

The capital works proposed for 1957-60 are classrooms at Kampala (3), Jinja (3), Kololo (which is inter-racial) (2). The recurrent costs shown are new additional recurrent costs over and above those of the present approved plan.

ITEM NO. 4 : ASIAN (GOVERNMENT) EDUCATION

The capital works proposed for 1958-60 include the upgrading of the junior secondary schools at Masaka, Soroti and Tororo to full secondary status, the provision of secondary modern courses in Kampala, Jinja and Mbale, and the further expansion of primary education. Provision is also made in the first year for the construction of an Asian Teacher Training College.

ITEM NO. 5 : AFRICAN NON-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The period covering the expansion of African non-technical education visualised in the report of the de Bunsen Committee includes the whole of the quinquennium of this Plan and therefore fits into it without need for modification or expansion. The provision here included is itemised in detail in the various documents published by the Education Department which set out its plans for the expansion of African education throughout the Protectorate. Provision has not been increased to allow either for salaries revision or for the increase in wage rates of unskilled labour.

ITEM NO. 6 : AFRICAN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In 1953 £2,000,000 was set aside from the African Development Fund for the development and expansion of technical education and training for the five-year period 1953/57. The sum now included is the balance of that portion of the £2,000,000 which will be used for capital purposes. The details of the projects on which this capital will be spent are fully set out in the white paper on technical education and training issued by the Education Department. There is no provision for further capital development subsequent to 1957 since it is considered that the present expansion must be followed by a period of consolidation.

ITEM No. 7 : KAMPALA DISPENSARY

Completion of a project. Provision is reimbursed from the African Development Fund.

ITEM No. 8 : JINJA OPHTHALMIC UNIT

The high incidence of eye afflictions in the Eastern Province make it essential to have there a centre where they can be rapidly and adequately treated. Provision is reimbursed from the African Development Fund.

ITEM No. 9 : KAMPALA CENTRAL LABORATORY

Provision for the extension of the present central laboratory. The ever increasing amount of work placed upon the present laboratory staff, particularly in the way of Government analyses, make necessary these extensions which will provide an additional laboratory and ancillaries. The recurrent costs include the salaries of a second chemist and technician.

ITEM No. 10 : LUZIRA MENTAL HOSPITAL

The first phase of the extension of this hospital will be completed in 1954/55. The second phase, for which provision is here made, envisages its further enlargement to a 200-bed hospital. The recurrent provision includes the costs of maintenance of the patients, upkeep of the new buildings, and the salaries of staff.

ITEM No. 11 : NEW MULAGO HOSPITAL

A special plan has been drawn up by the Director of Public Works for the construction of a new 750-bed hospital, with all the necessary ancillaries, to a modern design. In particular there is ample provision for the various out-patients departments and offices and operating theatres, all of which are quite inadequate at the present Mulago. Part of the cost will be reimbursed from the African Development Fund.

ITEM No. 12 : DENTAL ASSISTANTS SCHOOL

The cost will be reimbursed from the African Development Fund.

ITEM No. 13 : HOSPITAL T.B. WARDS

There are insufficient facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis in any of the Protectorate hospitals. The incidence of this disease is causing some concern and it is the intention gradually to provide at certain hospitals separate ward accommodation for the treatment of tuberculosis patients. The cost will be reimbursed from the African Development Fund.

ITEM No. 14 : HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

Many hospitals in the Protectorate need extensive renovation, and the accommodation in others is sadly cramped. Provision is made accordingly for the gradual improvement of hospital facilities.

ITEM No. 15 : RURAL SERVICES

Provision is made for equipment and staff quarters for thirty-two additional rural dispensaries. The large recurrent provision mainly represents the salaries of the staff. The cost (capital only) will be reimbursed from the African Development Fund.

NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 16 : GRANTS TO AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEPER SETTLEMENTS

Provision will allow small equipment grants to be made, as at present, to those District Councils prepared by communal effort to establish leper settlements within their Districts. The cost will be reimbursed from the African Development Fund.

ITEM NO. 17 : GRANTS TO LEPER SETTLEMENTS

Provision will allow small building grants to be made to District Councils, to assist in the establishment of District leper settlements. The cost will be reimbursed from the African Development Fund.

ITEM NO. 18 : GRANTS TO MEDICAL MISSIONS

In 1954/55 it was agreed in connection with the allocation of African Development Fund monies that a grant of £140,000 should be made to Missionary Societies conducting medical work. Provision here included represents the balance of the grant. The cost will be reimbursed from the African Development Fund.

ITEM NO. 19 : SPECIAL CONTROL CAMPAIGNS

As and when trained staff become available it is the intention to continue the promotion of special campaigns designed to control the spread of specific diseases in selected areas. The cost will be reimbursed from the African Development Fund.

ITEM NO. 20 : ASIAN (AIDED) EDUCATION

The Asian educational system is closely integrated with the development of aided and controlled schools. Provision here included allows for the continuation of the system of grant-in-aid at the present level.

ITEM NO. 21 : AFRICAN (NON-TECHNICAL) EDUCATION

See note under Item No. 5. Provision here included represents that part of the £8,000,000 de Bunsen African Development Fund allocation hypothecated as capital for non-Government educational activities over the quinquennium.

ITEM NO. 22 : AFRICAN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

See note under Item No. 6. Provision here included represents that part of the £2,000,000 technical education African Development Fund allocation hypothecated as capital for non-Government technical schools and institutions over the quinquennium.

ITEM NO. 23 : AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, MAKERERE

£100,000 has been set aside from the African Development Fund as Uganda's share of the new Makerere College Agricultural School. £45,573 of this amount will have been paid over before the start of the quinquennium ; provision here included represents the balance.

ITEM NO. 24 : HIGHER EDUCATION

This is token provision against possible calls upon the Protectorate for contributions towards the cost of the expansion of Makerere College, other than the Agricultural School, the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, and the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

APPENDIX F

SERIAL	Project	TOTAL Cost	PHASING										Annual residual recurrent
			1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		
			Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	260,000	52,000	520	52,000	1,040	52,000	1,560	52,000	2,080	2,600	—	—
1	Miscellaneous Works	7,950	—	80	—	80	—	80	—	80	80	—	—
2	Township Gombolola Mbale	25,815	20,000	200	5,815	258	—	258	—	258	258	—	—
3	Customs Posts	21,700	—	—	4,820	48	4,820	96	2,410	96	9,650	120	216
4	Geological Workshops, etc.	3,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,690	—	—
5	Geological Laboratory, etc.	9,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	96
6	Geological Rock Store	160,000	80,000	800	80,000	2,000	5,000	50	4,600	2,000	—	96	2,000
7	Legislative Council Chamber	15,170	5,000	—	5,000	50	5,000	100	5,170	150	—	150	—
8	Survey Camps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Public Works Department	5,866	—	—	5,866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Labour Canteen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Public Works Department	6,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Mbarara Depot	5,333	—	53	4,200	42	—	42	—	42	2,200	42	64
13	Fort Portal Depot	5,333	—	—	—	53	—	53	—	53	—	53	53
14	Public Works Department	17,066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,333	—	53
15	Marine facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Artisan Quarters	—	—	—	8,506	85	8,560	85	—	—	—	170	170
17	Public Works Department	1,750	1,750	17	—	17	—	17	—	17	—	17	17
18	Personal Effects Store	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£ 545,673	167,033	1,670	160,341	72,686	3,673	72,740	4,341	72,873	5,066	5,793	5,793
	NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY—												
15	Uganda Development Corporation Capital	2,500,000	500,000	—	500,000	500,000	—	500,000	—	500,000	—	500,000	—
16	Co-operative Gineries	500,000	120,000	—	120,000	120,000	—	120,000	—	70,000	—	70,000	—
17	African Loans Fund	340,000	68,000	—	68,000	68,000	—	68,000	—	68,000	—	68,000	—
	TOTALS NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£ 3,340,000	688,000	—	688,000	688,000	—	688,000	—	638,000	—	638,000	—
	GRAND TOTALS	£ 3,885,673	855,033	1,670	848,341	760,686	3,673	710,740	4,341	710,873	5,066	5,793	5,793

Explanatory Memorandum

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 1 : MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

The division of this sum between the Provinces and Buganda will be decided by the Provincial Commissioners in conference.

ITEM NO. 2 : TOWNSHIP GOMBOLOLA, MBALE

Provision is made for the cost of a Gombolola unit consisting of houses for the Chief, his two clerks, and two askaris ; plus offices and court-house.

ITEM NO. 3 : CUSTOMS POSTS

Provision is made for customs posts in permanent materials at Merama Hill (1st year), Kisoro (1st year) and Vurra (2nd year).

ITEM NO. 4 : GEOLOGICAL WORKSHOPS, ETC.

Provision is made for workshops and stores for bore-hole maintenance offices at Moroto, Arua, Mbarara, Masaka, Soroti, Mbale, Jinja, Lira and Gulu.

ITEM NO. 5 : GEOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ETC.

Provision is made for a combined laboratory, geophysical workshop and geophysical store at Entebbe.

ITEM NO. 6 : GEOLOGICAL ROCK STORE

Provision is made for extensions to the present inadequate rock store at Entebbe, together with the necessary display cupboards.

ITEM NO. 7 : LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER

No plans have yet been drawn up and provision is therefore token only. The recurrent costs include provision for caretaker staff.

ITEM NO. 8 : SURVEY CAMPS

It is essential to replace five of the present temporary survey camps by more permanent structures. Provision is therefore included for five new camps each consisting of a surveyor's house, two barrack blocks for chainmen, two barrack blocks for porters, and all ancillaries. It is probable that three of these camps will be sited in and around Kampala, two at Jinja and one up-country.

ITEM NO. 9 : PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT LABOUR CANTEEN

Provision is made for a canteen for Public Works Department labour employed in or near the central workshops and stores. There is no recurrent provision since it is essential that the canteen should pay for itself.

ITEM NO. 10 : PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT DEPOT—MBARARA

Provision is made for new stores and offices to ease the present congestion and to replace certain condemned buildings.

ITEM NO. 11 : PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT DEPOT—FORT PORTAL

Provision is made for the completion of the new Public Works Department depot.

ITEM NO. 12 : PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT MARINE FACILITIES

Provision is taken only pending a re-examination of the future of Port Bell, and the implications of the proposed transfer of its marine facilities to Buku on the Entebbe peninsular.

ITEM NO. 13 : PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ARTISAN QUARTERS

Many of the Asian artisans under contract to the Public Works Department are housed in temporary quarters in Entebbe. These buildings have been condemned. Provision is included for their replacement by permanent quarters, which should be so sited as to enable them to become part of a general housing estate if and when they are no longer required for the artisans.

ITEM NO. 14 : PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT PERSONAL EFFECTS STORES

Provision is included for eight personal effects cubicles at Entebbe.

NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 15 : UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. CAPITAL

Provision is shown as equally phased but there can be no guarantee that the Corporation's requirements will in fact follow this pattern. The capital is invested by way of equity shares.

ITEM NO. 16 : CO-OPERATIVE GINNERIES

Loan capital up to 1957 is likely to be required for acquisition, after 1957 for new buildings.

ITEM NO. 17 : AFRICAN LOANS FUND

This loan capital will be administered by the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES—PRODUCTIVITY COMMITTEE REPORT

SERIAL	PROJECT	TOTAL Cost	PHASING										Annual residual recurrent
			1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		
			Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY												
1	Agriculture	52,800	40,000	—	12,800	400	528	528	—	528	—	528	528
2	Veterinary	21,300	—	—	5,325	—	53	106	5,325	159	5,325	159	212
3	Education	253,850	125,850	10,900	16,000	30,758	48,418	67,338	64,000	78,978	16,000	81,138	81,138
4	Research	328,000	173,500	31,300	128,000	80,285	96,965	99,660	4,000	98,900	3,000	99,200	99,200
5	Special Projects	52,250	50,500	—	1,750	505	522	522	—	522	—	522	522
6	Water Resources	7,500	7,500	—	—	75	75	75	—	75	—	75	75
7	Forests	39,800	11,600	—	14,800	116	264	317	5,300	370	2,800	398	398
8	Tsetse	3,700	3,700	—	—	37	37	37	—	37	—	37	37
	TOTALS PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	759,200	412,650	42,200	178,675	112,176	146,862	168,583	78,625	179,569	27,125	182,110	
	NON-PUBLIC WORKS EXTRA- ORDINARY—												
9	Agriculture	372,500	70,500	25,950	92,000	28,900	34,100	39,100	70,000	39,100	70,000	39,100	39,100
10	Veterinary	38,000	17,000	2,400	10,000	4,200	5,100	5,300	3,500	5,800	2,000	5,800	5,800
11	Education	45,600	4,200	—	7,800	—	—	—	10,800	—	11,400	—	—
12	Research	4,500	4,500	6,750	—	12,000	12,000	12,000	72,000	8,000	72,000	8,000	8,000
13	Special Projects	392,000	80,000	34,800	90,000	35,300	39,700	41,200	41,200	42,200	42,200	42,200	42,200
14	Grain Storage	200,000	10,000	—	100,000	—	—	—	30,000	—	23,000	—	—
15	Water Resources	150,000	32,000	—	35,000	—	—	—	10,375	—	9,875	—	—
16	Forests	60,000	16,150	24,000	12,850	23,200	27,550	29,400	10,375	31,850	9,875	28,600	28,600
17	Lake Kyoga Boat	12,000	—	—	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS NON-PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	1,274,600	234,350	93,900	359,650	103,600	118,450	127,000	196,675	126,950	188,275	123,700	123,700
	GRAND TOTALS	2,033,800	647,000	136,100	538,325	215,776	265,312	295,583	275,300	306,519	215,400	305,810	305,810

**AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES—
REPORT OF THE PRODUCTIVITY COMMITTEE**

1. Full details supporting the proposals under this head are set out in the Report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee, which is published as a supplement to this Report.

2. It will be observed that the figures set out in the Agricultural Productivity Report schedules in this Report do not entirely agree with those contained in the Report of the Agricultural Productivity Committee. That is because the figures here included have been corrected to allow for increased labour wages on capital works (*see* paragraph 29) and increased salaries reflected in recurrent costs.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES—OTHER PROJECTS

SERIAL	Project	TOTAL Cost	PHASING										Annual residual recurrent
			1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		
			Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	
1	PUBLIC WORKS—EXTRAORDINARY Experimental sub-stations	£ 5,200	£ 5,200	—	£ 50	£ —	£ 50	£ —	£ 50	£ —	£ 50	£ 50	50
	TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS EXTRA- ORDINARY	5,200	5,200	—	50	—	50	—	50	—	50	50	50
2	NON-PUBLIC WORKS—EXTRA- ORDINARY— Coffee curing works	90,000	—	—	—	—	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	National Parks	67,700	67,700	—	30,000	50,000	—	50,000	30,000	50,000	—	50,000	50,000
	TOTAL NON-PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	157,700	67,700	—	30,000	50,000	30,000	50,000	30,000	50,000	—	50,000	50,000
	GRAND TOTALS	162,900	72,900	—	30,000	50,050	30,000	50,050	30,000	50,050	—	50,050	50,050

Explanatory Memorandum

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES— OTHER PROJECTS

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 1 : EXPERIMENTAL SUB-STATIONS

Provision is included to complete this project.

NON PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 2 : COFFEE CURING WORKS

Provision included is no more than an approximate estimate of loan capital that may be required.

ITEM NO. 3 : NATIONAL PARKS

The recurrent provision is based on the assumption that Government will continue to assist the Trustees to meet their annual recurrent commitments at the same level as will be obtaining by mid-1956, when the present recurrent element of the original block grant is exhausted.

APPENDIX I

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, HOUSES, REST-HOUSES, ETC.

SERIAL	Project	Total Cost	Phasing										Annual residual recurrent
			1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		
			Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	
	Public Works EXTRAORDINARY	£											£
1	Staff housing	1,493,000	298,600	—	298,600	2,986	298,600	5,972	298,600	8,958	298,600	11,944	14,940
2	Offices												
(a)	Secretariat	21,333	10,650	—	—	106	10,683	106	—	212	—	212	212
(b)	Kabale	4,800	—	4,800	—	—	—	48	—	48	—	48	48
(c)	Mubende	10,666	5,333	—	—	53	—	53	—	53	—	53	106
(d)	Eastern Province head-quarters	80,000	40,000	—	40,000	400	—	800	—	800	—	800	800
(e)	Fort Portal	12,160	12,160	—	—	121	—	121	—	121	—	121	121
(f)	Gulu	10,666	10,666	—	—	106	—	106	—	106	—	106	106
(g)	Moroto	4,266	4,266	—	—	42	—	42	—	42	—	42	42
(h)	Arua	3,200	3,200	—	—	32	—	32	—	32	—	32	32
(i)	Moyo	3,200	—	—	—	—	3,200	—	—	32	—	32	32
(j)	Kaseke	2,133	2,133	—	—	21	—	21	—	21	—	21	21
3	Rest-houses												
(a)	Hoima	1,390	1,390	—	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	13	13
(b)	Arua	3,200	—	3,200	—	—	—	32	—	32	—	32	32
(c)	Moroto	2,775	2,775	—	—	27	—	27	—	27	—	27	27
(d)	Kaseke	10,666	6,444	—	4,222	403	—	453	—	453	—	453	443
TOTALS PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY		£	397,617	—	350,822	4,310	312,483	7,826	298,600	10,950	303,933	13,936	16,975
4	Non Public Works EXTRAORDINARY—Vehicle Advances Fund	300,000	60,000	—	60,000	—	60,000	—	60,000	—	60,000	—	—
TOTALS Non Public Works EXTRAORDINARY		£	60,000	—	60,000	—	60,000	—	60,000	—	60,000	—	—
GRAND TOTALS		£	457,617	—	410,822	4,310	372,483	7,826	358,600	10,950	363,933	13,936	16,975

Explanatory Memorandum

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, HOUSES, REST-HOUSES, ETC.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY

ITEM NO. 1 : STAFF HOUSING

Provision will have to be revised annually to coincide with the number of new posts created each year that carry with them a housing obligation.

ITEM NO. 2 :

(a) *Secretariat Offices*.—Provision is made for accommodation for some twelve additional officers and their clerical staff.

(b) *Offices, Kabale*.—Provision is made for offices and ancillaries for two Inspectors of Mines, their two clerical assistants, and a mineral laboratory. If it is possible to amend the plans of the new district office block in Kabale to include these new offices, it is recommended that this be done.

(c) *Offices, Mubende*.—Provision is included in the first year for the construction of a district office block at the foot of Mubende hill, providing seven offices, ancillaries and strongroom; and in the last year for a mailo district office which it is recommended should be built as part of the new district block.

(d) *Eastern Province Headquarters*.—Token provision is included for the construction of new Provincial headquarters offices for the Eastern Province should it be decided to move the headquarters from Jinja to Mbale. If the move takes place it is recommended that the present Provincial headquarters be made available to the Jinja Township Authority.

(e) *Offices, Fort Portal*.—Provision is included for the construction of 20 additional offices and ancillaries to the central provincial-district office block. Some of these are immediately required for Land and Surveys (3), Community Development (1), Veterinary (1), Economic and Marketing Officer (2) and Education (2).

(f) *Offices, Gulu*.—Provision is included for 20 additional offices to be built as a central office block. Additional offices are required immediately for Community Development (1), Labour (2), Tsetse Control (1), Education (2), Agriculture (2), Economic and Marketing Officer (1), Audit (1) and Hydrological (1).

(g) *Offices, Moroto*.—Provision is included for eight additional offices to be built as a central office block. Offices are required immediately for Agriculture, Veterinary, Geological, Forestry and Game Departments.

(h) *Offices, Arua*.—Provision is included for six additional offices, of which the Education, Medical and Geological Departments are already in need.

(i) *Offices, Moyo*.—Provision is included for five offices, to provide accommodation for officers of the Game, Agriculture, Co-operative and Game Departments.

(j) *Offices, Kasere*.—Provision is included for four offices and one court-room, together with recurrent provision which includes the wages of caretaker staff. There is at present no Government office nor court-room accommodation at Kasere, which is now regularly visited by Government officers and a Magistrate.

ITEM NO. 3 :

(a) *Rest-house, Hoima.*—Provision is included for two additional bedrooms, sitting room and ancillaries.

(b) *Rest-house, Arua.*—Provision is included for improvements and extensions to the existing rest-house, which is now too small and insufficiently equipped.

(c) *Rest-house, Moroto.*—Provision is included for improvements and extensions to the existing rest-house, which is now too small and insufficiently equipped.

(d) *Rest-house, Kasese.*—Provision is included to build a rest-house at Kasese which is now being increasingly frequented both by visitors and officials, to a simple plan which includes four bedrooms, sitting room, central dining room and office and ancillaries.

ITEM NO. 4 : VEHICLE ADVANCES FUND

Provision will have to be adjusted annually to coincide with the number of new posts approved each year.

GRUP—166.3—1.500—1.55.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE

GROWTH OF RECURRENT REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE